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BOSTON, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1938—VOL. XXX, NO. 68

**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Tower Views

by Clearway

Mark an 'X' for Roosevelt

Winged Propaganda Props

Wedding Bells at Niagara

¶ **Farm Bill Enactment**—Another ball rolls down the New Deal alleys and sweeps down the pins of precedent. For the second time since the special session was called last November, a Rooseveltian recommendation has been enacted by Congress. The first was the Housing Act Amendment. The second is the "Crop Control" Bill, which is enacted by Congress, following a year of debate and conflict. The king pin in the crop bill is the experiment of imposing a marketing quota when abnormal surpluses threaten any of the five basic commodities. The quotas will be maintained by laying penalties for sales over quota provisions. Before the farmers begin to receive benefits from the measure, however, it must be signed by the President; the Secretary of Agriculture and Farmers Committees must announce regulations and see to their compliance; Congress must appropriate money for the benefits; the Commodity Credit Corporation rules must be revised. • It's been customary for farmers to quote a price. Now they must prize a quota.

¶ **Defensive Sky-writing**—American democracy makes a gesture of acknowledgment of Italian collectivist activities in South America. Fascist-sponsored aerial propaganda, is met in kind by a flight of six great United States Army bombers from Langley Field, Va., to Buenos Aires. Officially sent to represent the good will of the United States at the inauguration of Dr. Roberto M. Ortiz as president of the Argentine on Feb. 20, these "flying fortresses" are a frank bid for Latin American attention. Latin America has been impressed too far toward Fascism, it is thought. Friendly to the United States, it nevertheless feels critical that Uncle Sam has not exerted himself to "put on a show" of American pomp and circumstance. So comes the show. The most powerful fighting planes of their type in the world take off. • But to thoughtful mentalities, how much more impressive and real has been America's long show of friendship for her democratic neighbors.

¶ **Honeymoon Bridge**—If you follow the newsreels you may suspect that "Honeymoon Bridge" or "Falls View Bridge" (depending on sentimentality or scenic appreciation) has fallen into the Niagara, and that plans for a new bridge are now under way. Many a staid and many-childrened couple, whose sentimental attachment to the bridge dates back to the sky days of early matrimony, will be gratified to hear that, even as dynamiters work to remove the twisted old strands from obstructing the Niagara's mighty flow, the International Railway Company announces that it will have a new $1,500,000 bridge completed by the summer of 1939. Sentiment on the Canadian side, however, is against a private toll bridge. What's wanted, Ontario Hydro Commission spokesmen declare, is a bridge to be built jointly by the Canadian and American Governments. • Two governments with but a single thought? What could be more appropriate for a honeymoon bridge?

¶ **From the War Fronts**—As the war in Spain pauses, out of breath, the war in China takes on a sprint, with Japan charging toward the tape (the Lung-hai railway) which would cut China's lifeline railway in central China. However it is not to be an unchallenged effort, for Chinese Communist troops are now pressing on Japanese lines from the rear, while guerrilla tactics of Chinese Reds in North China are making Japan's hold on Hopeh Province less secure. An incident in Shanghai is likewise worth reporting. A Japanese armed patrol attempts to enter the American defense zone at the International Settlement. U. S. Marines turn them back. They repeat. So do the Marines. But on the latest attempt they bring a Japanese news cameraman along. • Question: What will be ground out of that reel when propagandists edit it?

¶ **Delbos Plan Support**—Foreign Minister Yvon Delbos' plan for an international agreement to "humanize war" is submitted to the French Cabinet, unanimously approved. With Britain agreeing to associate itself in full co-operation with the plan a bid for the civilizing of a barbaric method begins to be heard. • But most students of war agree that humaneness is an anomalous term to apply to war—the essential aim of which is the destruction of humans.

¶ **Scandinavian Neutrality** — Let the nations war as they will, Foreign Minister Halvdan Koht warns the Norway Parliament that absolute neutrality must be maintained. To this end he endorses the proposal of former Premier Mowinckel that Norway lead in forming an anti-war bloc of nations whose aim shall be unconditional neutrality. • American nonparticipationists have something to argue with here: If Scandinavia, in the midst of it, can keep out of it; why can't America, removed from it, refrain from it?

In the Boston Section:

N. E. fight opens on processing tax revival.

Fish Pier stirred by proposed 50 per cent Canadian tariff cut.

Fight for repeal of teachers' oath starts at State House.

City hires expert to oppose gas rate increase.

and News From All New England in the

Second Section, Beginning on Page 9

French Cabinet Opposes Labor On Sliding Wage

The News

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Feb. 15—Disagreement between organized labor and the Government in France became acute today as Parliament began discussions of the new French "modern labor statutes."

The French Confederation of Labor—the C. G. T.—this morning demanded automatic adjustment of salaries to living costs. The Cabinet at its meeting today decided to oppose this demand for a "sliding scale."

The possibility of political trouble in Parliament over this conflict appeared when the Commerce Committee of the Chamber today rejected a compromise measure sponsored by Socialists which provided for sliding wage scale "whenever the economic situation of a firm in question permitted." The same Committee also rejected a Communist amendment calling for control of the financial situation of large companies by labor delegates.

A compromise is being sought by the Government, but so far the C. G. T. has maintained its stand for a sliding wage scale or for its equivalent in the form of a cost-living indemnity. The labor unions demand an increase in pay every time living costs rise as much as 5 per cent.

The Background

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—Out of France's efforts to elaborate a "code of social peace," a new conception of property rights and a worker's status are slowly evolving.

The French "Declaration of the Rights of Man"—which corresponds in essential significance to America's Declaration of Independence or England's Bill of Rights—proclaims that property rights are sacred and cannot be trespassed upon. But it also indicates that the right to be free to work is absolute and cannot be restricted in any way.

Today the struggle in France to evolve what is termed "a modern statute of labor" is being carried on

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

Gold Release Adds Billions To U.S. Credit

Theoretically Up $4,000,000,000—Is Expected to Aid Recovery

Result in Doubt

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15—A credit expansion for 1938 theoretically by as much as $4,000,000,000 is provided today by the Treasury's decision virtually to end its gold sterilization policy.

Only if purchases of gold exceed $100,000,000 in any one four-months period will the metal be put into the Treasury's inactive fund, on the basis of an announcement of Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury last night which had been heralded by several mystifying conferences of officials.

The new policy means several things:

1. It means that a drain on national purchasing power of up to $400,000,000 a year will not take place. Had previous policies continued, a total up to that amount might have been taken from the American taxpayer or borrowed from American banks, and buried in "sterilized" form at Fort Knox, Ky.—kept out of the reservoir of credit.

2. Now, although the taxpayer or the banks will be called upon ultimately to pay for as much gold as formerly, the gold will be returned immediately to the national monetary store which is the basis of the currency.

3. And, according to the calculations of monetary experts, every dollar added to the national monetary reservoir means ten dollars added to potential credit. Therefore, by this action, a theoretical total as high as $4,000,000,000 is added to the national credit.

Originally a Brake

Actually, the step is not quite so sensational as this would indicate. The gold sterilization program, inaugurated on Dec. 24, 1936, was intended to be a brake on inflation. Yellow metal was pouring in from Europe. Prices were rising rapidly, and under the modified sort of managed currency which the United States has had for the last five years, a deterrent action by the financial authorities was called for.

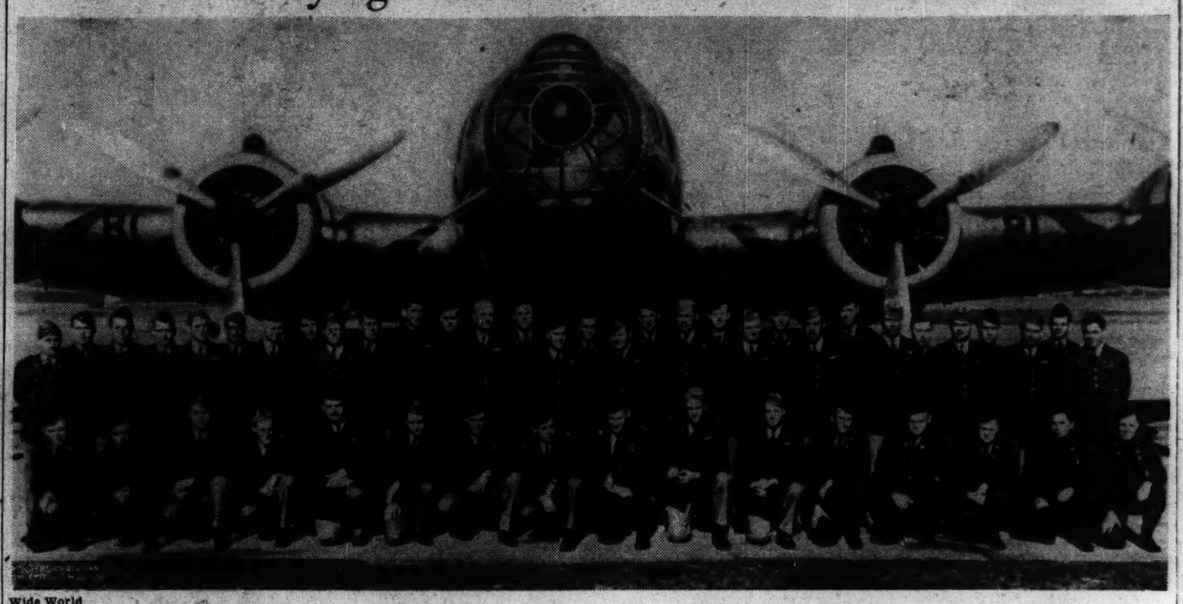
Therefore the inactive gold fund was established to segregate the flow of monetary gold from Europe, and prevent it from entering the United States' credit structure.

Now almost the reverse of those conditions exist. So the Treasury acts to take off the brakes from a possible inflation. The step, as one official put it, is not expected to push the national monetary wagon uphill. It is not taken as a panacea which will bring recovery overnight, but it will facilitate the other basic economic factors of recovery, and lubricate their operation.

Mechanics of the step are very simple. In a two-paragraph an-

(Continued on Page 13, Column 3)

Six U. S. 'Flying Fortresses' Take Off for Buenos Aires



Wide World

Officers and Men of Flight. Lieut. Col. Robert Olds, Commanding Officer, Is Not in the Picture

Left to Right (Top Row)—Private Archie R. Jester, Private Joseph H. Walsh, Staff Sergeant Everett Kirkpatrick, Sergeant Jack A. Franske, Technical Sergeant Gilbert W. Olsen, Technical Sergeant Besola Cobb, Staff Sergeant James J. Boutty, Private, First Class, Norbert D. Flinn, Technical Sergeant Adolph Cattarius, Private, First Class, Donald F. Lowney, Corporal William Sands, Sergeant George R. Charlton, Privates George C. Snyder, John W. Yankowsky, Harold L. Nyeum

Left to Right (Second Row)—Second Lieut. James H. Rothrock, First Lieut. Nicholas E. Powel, First Lieut. Richard S. Freeman, First Lieut. William A. Matheny, Capt. Darr H. Alkire, Capt. Ivan M. Palmer, Maj. Edwin R. McReynolds, Maj. Harold L. George, Maj. Vincent J. Meloy, Maj. Caleb V. Haynes, Capt. Archibald Y. Smith, Capt. Robert B. Williams, Capt. Cornelius W. Cousland, First Lieut. Curtis E. LeMay, First Lieut. Edwin L. Tucker, First Lieut. David R. Gibbs

Left to Right (Bottom Row)—Private Frederick W. Woltineck, Corporal Clarence D. Lake, Second Lieut. Joseph B. Standley, First Lieut. Ralph E. Koon, First Lieut. Ford J. Lauer, First Lieut. John A. Samford, First Lieut. Gerald E. Williams, Capt. Nell B. Harding, First Lieut. Frederick E. Glantzberg, First Lieut. Thomas L. Mosley, First Lieut. Torgilis G. Weld, Private, First Class, Russell E. Junior; Staff Sergeant Henry P. Hansen, Private Kenneth E. Trout, Staff Sergeant Henry L. West, and Sergeant Clarence D. Hayduke

Polar Drifters See Rescue Ship; Nearest of Four

MOSCOW, Feb. 15 (AP)—Rescue came in view today for the four Soviet natural scientists stranded on an ice floe off the coast of Greenland.

The Russian icebreaker Murman reported the campers, led by Ivan Papanin, had radioed they could see the ship "quite distinctly." The Murman, 12 miles off across jagged pack ice, was closest of four rescue ships attempting to take the explorers off their ice cake refuge.

Sight of the Murman was the first the campers had had of man or ship since Russian airplanes left them at the North Pole eight months ago to drift through the Arctic night at the whim of wind and tide.

Until now, their only visible sign that they had drifted more than 1200 miles from the roof of the world had been the barren coast of Greenland and the welcome sight of smoke as the rescue ships came near.

The crews of both the Murman and the Soviet icebreaker Taimyr cleared lanes across the pack ice in a race to launch planes and make the rescue. The Taimyr was less than 20 miles from the imperiled camp.

The weather was good, the temperature was 14 degrees above zero Fahrenheit and the moon was shining.

Propaganda: Its Spread in Americas

Huge American Bombers Will Show Modern Might in Air

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15—In the first effort to counteract the more spectacular aspects of Italian propaganda in Latin America six great United States Army bombers of the so-called "flying fortress" type took off from Langley Field, Virginia, today on the first leg of a mass flight to Buenos Aires.

Billed officially as a United States contribution to the celebration of the inauguration of Dr. Roberto M. Ortiz as President of Argentina on Feb. 20, the flight is actually conceived and intended as an answer to recent mass air demonstrations in South America by Italian planes.

An Italian demonstration about a year ago made such an impression in Peru that an Italian company obtained a contract to set up a factory and build planes for the Peruvian Government. A more recent Italian flight, in which one of Premier Mussolini's sons participated, made an equally good showing in Brazil. It has been just such salesmanship which is credited by many observers with the recent trend of thought in many Latin American states toward Fascism, and particularly a tendency to look toward Europe for military tutelage. One recently returned observer from South America reported that friends of the United States complain that this country does not "make propaganda." They told him, he said, that they liked propaganda and wished the United States would "make some."

If all goes well with the flight of the bombers it will make a spectacular showing for the United States. South America has not yet seen any of the big four-motored bombers which are the pride of the U. S. Army and which are considered in aviation circles to be the most powerful planes of their type in the world. The War Department is keeping plans of the flight partly secret. It has announced only that the squadron will fly to Miami, Fla., will proceed by the west coast of South America, and expects to be in Buenos Aires on Feb. 20.

When they will leave Miami, and how many stops they will make on the way, are still secrets. The implication is that they may attempt a new record for the trip, going in the shortest possible time, with the least possible number of stops.

However, "courtesy visits" will be made at both Lima, Peru, and Santiago, Chile, capitals of the two countries where Italian aviation has made successful demonstrations.

Road Device Tells What Is on Hill's Other Side

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—For motorists who haven't learned the rule, "Never pass on a hill," a Minnesota highway engineer has invented the "trafficscope," an arrangement of mirrors directly above the crest of steep hills permitting automobile drivers from either direction to see whether a car is coming the other way. The device is reported by the International City Managers' Association.

'Subs' on Parade

By the Associated Press

Recife, Brazil, Feb. 15

Three submarines bought from Italy by the Brazilian Government arrived here yesterday.

(The sale of two old cruisers by Italy to Venezuela was disclosed Jan. 24.)

By the Associated Press

Rome, Feb. 15

The Fascist press expressed the hope that the three Italian-built submarines which were delivered to the Brazilian port of Recife yesterday would prove the forerunner of further South American business.

Town for Sale! Post Office Is Among Assets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Victoria—An entire township, with electricity and water laid on, is for sale within a few hours of Melbourne.

It is the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission's settlement at Eildon Weir. Work on the reservoir there has been completed and the Commission's workers are moving to a new job.

The township isn't very big but it has a post office and a store, and is served by a first-class motor-road to Melbourne. Its dozen or so houses stand at the foot of the Eildon reservoir spillway and are backed by some of the finest mountain scenery within 150 miles of the city.

Who wants to buy a complete township? Anglers, among other people. Anglers' clubs and holiday caterers are said to have submitted bulk tenders against the single-lot bids of private fishermen.

Britain's Native Speech Radiocasts Equalize Other Programs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — After a successful launching of Arabic radio programs, designed for listeners in Palestine and the Near East, the British Government is preparing to inaugurate Spanish and Portuguese radiocasts for South America.

For this purpose, a new wavelength is to be allocated to the British Broadcasting Corporation by international radiocasting authorities. The two new services will bring the total of Europe's "foreign tongue" programs up to 55.

Altogether, 20 different languages, ranging from English to Chinese, are used in this "free for all" battle to rule the radio waves. Observers are not surprised that Britain is beginning to take an active part in this propaganda war. It is a counter measure; for English is the post popular language for propaganda radiocasts by other European countries. There are nine programs in English from foreign countries.

Italy, meanwhile, is building at Prato Smeraldo, near Rome, the highest powered short-wave radio station yet contemplated, with five transmitters up to 100 kilowatts power each. It is to be ready this year.

Articles in the Italian and German press which followed the entry of Britain into the battlefield of babel suggest, however, that there is a fear lest the opposition microphones should get out of hand, and that chaotic competition may result in a new international agreement being earnestly sought.

It is considered possible that the League of Nations may be called upon to negotiate with non-League powers for a truce to hostilities. Such a truce might be based upon the early rule passed by the International Broadcasting Union at Geneva, subsequently forgotten altogether, which prohibited the radiocasting of all programs designed for listeners across national frontiers.

Any short-wave listener in the range of European transmitters must realize how sadly this rule has

(Continued on Page 5, Column 2)

Intimate Message From Washington

The Gold Rumor Pops Right in the Face of Correspondents Who Think It Will Do No Harm Politically

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington, Feb. 15

The Washington rumor factories have seldom worked more vigorously than this week. Interpretation and inference and outright gossip have produced the following pot-pourri—for a lot of which there is a pretty reasonable sub-stratum of fact:

The President, they say, is shortly to make a new gesture in the field of peace. The other night, you know, (so the story runs) he excused himself from the regular evening moving picture, and said he had to go into his study to work on a peace statement. Whether this detail is accurate or not, observers feel that if Anglo-German relations take a turn for the good, or some other regional appeasement in Europe is forthcoming, the President might seize the opportunity to make a world gesture.

Exactly what he will do or say is, of course, still in the dark. But the most reasonable guess is that it will concern what used to be mis-called the "humanizing" of warfare. More concretely, he might propose an international pact against the bombing of civilians. Or some general approach towad observance once more of the "international moralities" which we used to think had been established in the consciences of the nations.

But that is only the liveliest of the Washington rumors. The second—and a close second—concerns financial policy. For several days now, the Treasury and Federal Reserve officials have been closeted in secret conferences. These talks have particularly included those functionaries who receive and guard Uncle Sam's mammoth hoard of inactive or sterile gold.

Gold Rumor Eventuates

Since the message was written, but before it could be printed, Secretary Morgenthau halted the policy of gold sterilization to release up to $100,000,000 a quarter into the monetary stream. Perhaps some of this gold is to be monetized, as a stroke to stimulate trade—a shot of inflation. And there has been talk of lowering the reserve requirements for federal reserve banks—also an inflationary stroke. Or perhaps some other technical steps of control in the power of the Federal Reserve Board are to be relaxed. Of course, the inactive gold could be used for almost anything—could be thrown behind a new public works program to stimulate heavy industry.

For a couple of months, the President has been credited—in the whispers of those who go in and out the White House back-doors at night—with a plan to stimulate business and employment by a use of money outside the budget. Maybe, ran the current rumors, he is not going to make his raid on Fort Knox, Kentucky. Now, with the Morgenthau announcement, the gold is to be stopped before it is sterilized.

The precise effect of such steps on the business structure may be somewhat divided. The booming results of a dispersion of purchasing power would be counteracted somewhat by realization that the money does not come out of the blue sky, but must ultimately be produced by the American tax-payer.

But politically, the effects might be more helpful to the Congressmen and Senators who must run for office within a few months. Nothing like shining economic skies to re-elect a sitting Congressman! And that's why Congress, though reluctant to endorse any sweeping new Administration experiments that might be described as "radical" or disturbing to business, would not at all object to dispensing another gentle rain of purchasing power if it didn't come out of the budget, indeed, if Mr. Roosevelt dips into Fort Knox or into what is left of his $2,000,000,000 mark-up on the depreciated dollar, and spends the money in a disguised election fund which is also a recovery fund, it will seem like happy alchemy to many an anxious politico.

Presidential Breathing Spell

From these two big rumors: peace policy and financial policy, the current tales rather peter out. The President is known to be going to Hyde Park for a long week end in a few days, and he is expected to go to Florida and Warm Springs, Georgia, late in March. These trips fit into the "breathing-spell" atmosphere.

The Chief Executive's talk with Thomas W. Lamont yesterday is another somewhat puzzling detail. All the White House would say was that Mr. Lamont's office called up on Saturday and said the Morgan partner was going to be in Washington on Monday and could he please see the President. Naturally he could. But it was not ever thus—that Morgan partners were frequent and informal visitors to the President's study. What, if anything, is brewing? The isolationists, some of whom attribute the last war to the House of Morgan, had better redouble their vigilance.

The rumors cover a wide field. There is piquant talk about the invitation to dine at the White House that Elliott Roosevelt extended to selected members of the National Association of Broadcasters, now assembled here—an invitation which was painfully withdrawn. Mrs. Roosevelt said yesterday that her second son decided he had better entertain his colleagues otherwise, and it was easy for Washington observers to read between the lines.

There is speculation about the exact duties of Adolph A. Berle, newly-appointed Assistant Secretary of State. At first he was reported to be slated for a press or public relations job for foreign policy; now it is said that he went to the Department as an excellent type of the able young professors or lawyers who have crowded and sometimes distinguished the alphabetical agencies and more progressive of regular departments; and on top of it all come rumors from the White House that he will not stay long.

Hawaii: Statehood Deferred?

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (AP)—The Hawaii Statehood Committee told Congress today that "the present disturbed condition of international affairs" suggested the wisdom of deferring admission of the Territory to the Union pending a plebiscite in the Islands.

The report said Hawaii had "fulfilled every requirement for statehood heretofore exacted of territories" but added there was not complete unity on the question of statehood among the people of Hawaii itself, "the number for or against being difficult to ascertain without a plebiscite."

Unmistakable evidence "that a substantial majority desire statehood," the report said, "should precede affirmative action by Congress."

"The present disturbed condition of international affairs," the report said, "while not a permanent deterrent to the aspirations of the people of Hawaii, suggests the wisdom of further consideration of this question, and possibly the holding of a plebiscite at some future time."

It said no hardships would be incurred by the delay, "during which the territory can continue its development along traditional American lines."

Wild Life Week Set March 20-27 By the President

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (AP)—President Roosevelt, proclaiming March 20-27 as national Wild Life Week, appealed today to all citizens in working for "proper protection and preservation" of all wild creatures.

"I call upon all citizens in every community," he said, "to give thought during this period to the needs of the denizens of the field, forest, and water and intelligent consideration of the best means for translating good intentions into practical action in behalf of these invaluable but inarticulate friends.

"Only through the full co-operation of all can wild life be restored for the present generation and perpetuated for posterity."

The President said past conservation efforts had been hindered by "destructive exploitation" and lack of proper understanding and sympathy.

Ulster Unionist Victory Grows

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, Feb. 15 (AP)—The Unionist Party of Viscount Craigavon, Prime Minister of Northern Ireland, scored an emphatic victory in the elections Feb. 9, it was revealed when final returns gave four Unionists the Queens University seats.

The Unionist victory gave the Ulster Government 39 seats in Parliament to the combined opposition's total of 13.

Powers Favor End of Raiding 'Open' Towns

France and Britain Are Ready to Join to Ban Air Bombings

U. S. Watching

Hepburn Declares World's Armament Already Twice Amount Needed

Paris: A project for an international agreement to "humanize war" by renouncing civilian bombings was approved by the French Cabinet today.

London: The British Government was declared ready and eager to sign such an agreement, in a statement by the Prime Minister. Simultaneously, Britain endorsed further steps to halt civilian bombing in Spain, said to have been initiated by the Vatican at the instance of France.

Washington: Representative Fish told Congress the United States should summon a disarmament conference, grant Japan naval parity and Britain more than parity.

San Francisco: Rear Admiral Hepburn declared the world's powers have assembled twice their needs in armament.

New York: Rear Admiral Woodward denounced pacifist churchmen for interfering in the armaments debate.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15—Recent revival of European, and more particularly British, interest in some means of writing the abolition of bombing of civilian populations into international law is being watched with interest here. There does not appear to be any disposition at the moment to take the initiative in any specific step to bring it about, but there is a favorable attitude to the idea and full co-operation from the United States could be taken for granted by any country disposed to revive the subject formally.

Washington official attitude was most recently expressed by Secretary of State Cordell Hull. Asked at his press conference on Feb. 3 for comment on the latest bombings of civil populations in Spain, and with particular reference to a reported bombing of a hospital train including some American hospital units, he said that the United States has frequently stated and reiterated its strong disapproval of this method of warfare.

He went on to state that America's position was based first on the consideration of humanity and second on the consideration that no theory of war activities can justify that sort of conduct. He recalled that at the general disarmament conference in 1933 a resolution was proposed to prohibit bombing of civil populations from the air and that it received general approval. It was never carried into effect. He said that nevertheless occurrances of this kind are to be deplored by every civilized country and that he could only hope ways might be found to bring about cessation.

Field for U. S. Action

More recently another high official here included abolition of such methods of warfare as civilian bombings as one of the fields in which the United States could most properly and effectively co-operate towards the pacification of the world. It is also reported, but on uncertain authority, that President Roosevelt has recently given serious consideration to some statement on the subject.

The immediate occasion for revival of European interest in the subject tends to act against any American initiative on the subject. Bombings of cities in the territory held by the Spanish Government by planes acting under orders of the Spanish rebels has resulted in a British-French proposal for a truce to such bombings. Since the rebel forces appear to consider that such tactics are an advantage to them, the question at the moment is involved in the Spanish civil war. This war is viewed here as a strictly European problem and the State Department is disinclined to take any initiative which might be interpreted as interferring in that war on the side of either participant.

But the position of the Government there on the subject in general is clear. This has been clarified and strengthened by the conviction which has developed in Army circles of late that civilian bombing, humanitarian considerations aside, is an unsound military tactic. No official reports or findings have been made on the subject so far as can be determined. There never has been any considerable support in the Army for such methods. But since the Spanish and Far Eastern warfare broke out Army officials have studied carefully the effects of such civilian bombings and have come almost universally to the conclusion that the net result is unfavorable to the side which employs this method of waging war.

Stiffens Resistance

The theory of such bombings is, of course, that it will demoralize the civilian population and weaken the power of resistance. Instead of accomplishing this, the Army is satisfied that the bombing actually tends to stiffen resistance, and therefore to damage rather than improve the side doing the bombing. Foreign proponents of the practice

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Jackson Regards '60 Families' As Symbol of Trade Control

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (AP)—Assistant Attorney General Robert H. Jackson told a Senate Committee today that whether "60 families or 160 families" controlled the economic life of the Nation he was "against that kind of concentration."

Mr. Jackson made the assertion while testifying before a Senate Judiciary subcommittee considering his nomination to be Solicitor General.

Senator Warren R. Austin (R) of Vermont asked Mr. Jackson about the speeches which he and Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes made recently against monopoly.

"You and Mr. Ickes started out to talk to the public about the relation of big business to the recession, didn't you?" Senator Austin asked.

"Mr. Ickes made a speech and I made a speech," Mr. Jackson replied. "I never discussed the matter with Mr. Ickes. We didn't start out to do anything."

Senator Austin quoted from Mr. Ickes speech in which the Interior Secretary said that industry was controlled by 60 families and that more than half the wealth of the country was controlled by 200 corporations.

Finds Management Concentrated

The Vermont Senator asked if Mr. Jackson agreed with Mr. Ickes that the economic wealth of the country was concentrated in the hands of a few families and that management was even more concentrated.

"Yes," Mr. Jackson replied. "I never made any examination of that particular 60 families, but I consider the 60 families a mere symbol. It doesn't make any difference whether 60 or 160 families control industry, I'm still against that kind of concentration."

Mr. Jackson said it was true that more than one half of the wealth of the Nation was controlled by 200 corporations.

Wealth From Others' Services

Senator Austin asked if the Assistant Attorney General knew how many of the Nation's workers were employed by those corporations.

"They are very large employers," Mr. Jackson said. "The source of their wealth is largely the use of other people's services."

"Wouldn't the destruction of these institutions cause a large amount of unemployment?" Senator Austin inquired.

"I never heard any suggestion that these institutions be destroyed," the witness retorted.

Termed a Filibuster

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15—Broad questions of enforcement of the anti-trust laws, the relationship of business and the New Deal, and rights and wrongs of private industry under the courts were raised in question and answer form put to Robert H. Jackson by Senator Warren R. Austin (R), of Vermont, today.

In the background of the continued questioning, which George W. Norris (independent) of Nebraska termed a "filibuster" against the confirmation of Mr. Jackson as Solicitor General, was the 1940 presidential election, and the possibility that the Republican Senator had a future New Deal candidate under the microscope. At one point Senator William H. Dieterich (D) of Illinois demanded if the investigation would cease—"before the 1940 election."

Senator Austin tartly retorted that he would not be hurried—"not by one second."

"Why don't we ascertain if the filibuster against the anti-lynching bill is going on in the Senate," demanded Senator Norris when the question of an afternoon session came up, "and if it is, then we can come back for this filibuster to go along at the same time."

"Anyone irked by this investigation need not stay here," retorted Senator Austin.

"That would be true if one didn't have any regard for his duty," said Senator Norris.

WINTER EXCURSIONS to MAINE NOVA SCOTIA NEW BRUNSWICK

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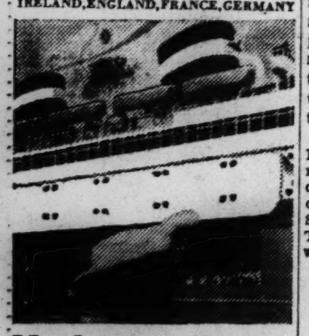

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Young America Rebels Against 'Yes Sir' or 'Ma'am'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 14—The honor of being Manhattan's politest little girl was conferred upon Rose Bader, daughter of Austrian emigrants who live in the Grand Street Settlement House district, and who wants herself to grow up to be a newspaper reporter. Alfred Rosenthal, third-generation American and the son of a newspaper press foreman, was named as the politest boy in the borough.

The appointments were made by the Junior Inspectors' Club, an organization of more than 90,000 school children, sponsored by the Department of Sanitation and conducted by the WPA. Twenty-six questions were put to representative groups in the club. Some of them roused great controversy, such as "should a gentleman remove his hat in the presence of women in an elevator?" Some of the girls thought it would be "more respectful," but one 13-year-old miss stated that "it causes too much commotion" and the boys advanced some pretty strong arguments against it.

Young America repudiated the "yes ma'am" and "no sir" form of address. "Everybody is created equal" was a typical answer to the question. Some of the children thought the grammar incorrect, others that sir was too formal an address and one boy said that he would call no one but his "boss" by the title of sir.

After the club leaders had analyzed the answers to these questions they selected 28 children for an additional test, as the result of which eight boys and girls were selected to receive medals of merit. Two came each from Manhattan, Harlem, Brooklyn, the Bronx, and Queens.

'Our Gracie' Gets George VI Reward For Dialect Fun

LONDON, Feb. 15 (AP)—Beaming Gracie Fields, whose Lancashire dialect chatter is a high spot of many British vaudeville programs, curtsied low in Buckingham Palace's Throne Room today to receive from King George VI the insigne of a Commander of the British Empire.

The actress was one of 187 persons who attended an investiture for recipients of honors granted by the King in the New Year's list. It was a full dress affair, with King George appearing in the uniform of an Admiral of the Fleet.

Wearing a black fur coat and black hat, England's "Our Gracie" left the palace on foot. She paused at the gates to show the little red box containing the insigne to her mother and small awed crowd that had waited for her.

Rogers Memorial Plans Approved

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLAREMORE, Okla.—The Will Rogers Memorial Commission has approved plans for a $200,000 memorial to Oklahoma's favorite son, work to start in March with completion set for November, when a Rogers' anniversary celebration is scheduled.

John Duncan Forsyth, Tulsa architect, read the following telegram from Mrs. Rogers, after explaining the plans: "I like very much the plans for the Will Rogers Indian Museum at Claremore, and thank you for mailing them out." The architect informed the commission that Gov. F. W. Marland had promised to take steps to dedicate the memorial site as a State park, and as a result, landscaping and future maintenance would be in charge of the State Park Commission a division of the State Planning and Resources Board.

The structure is to be fireproof with a bronze statue of Mr. Rogers in the center of the building. There will be a lounge for women and children; three art galleries, one of which will be the Will Rogers room and a replica of the living room at his Beverly Hills (Calif.) home. The building is to be of native limestone found near Claremore.

The commission accepted the offer of the State D. A. R. members to aid in landscaping work by furnishing trees and shrubs, provided the State Park Commission has supervision of the plans.

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San Diego Curbs Drunk Drivers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—This city's innovation in safe-driving, the drunken driving trap, will be continued during 1938, Chief of Police George Sears has announced at the conclusion of a year's test period.

The trap, which consists of shifting officers swiftly to various arterial highways to examine the condition of drivers, has made San Diego streets safer during the past year, according to Chief Sears, originator of the plan.

When the "trap" was inaugurated a year ago, the toll of erring motorists was heavy, the chief said. One hundred and two persons were stopped, examined, taken from their automobiles and jailed on drunken-driving charges during the first 30 days. During the next two months, business continued brisk, as officers arrested 97 and 104 persons respectively.

As news of the "trap" spread throughout the city, motorists either cut down their drinking, or stayed out of the driver's seat, according to Chief Sears, with the result that in December, 1937, only 20 persons were arrested on drunken-driving charges.

The 1936 total of 978 arrests for drunken driving was slashed to 778, the Chief pointed out.

The technique for handling the "trap" also has been perfected with the result that traffic is not tied up when the officers slow down the automobiles.

Police learned also that the trap can be used effectively in the case of riotous night clubs. The officers are stationed at each end of the block in which the place is located. As soon as the word spreads among the occupants, the place hurriedly empties, convincing the manager that it pays to see that his place is operated quietly.

Job Insurance Revision Urged

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 15—Drastic revision of the Unemployment Insurance Act of New York and other states is imperative if these laws are to meet the purpose for which they were designed, according to Abraham Epstein, Executive Secretary of the American Association for Social Security and nationally known expert on social legislation.

Mr. Epstein, who was one of three men named by Elmer F. Andrews, State Industrial Commissioner, to recommend improvements in the administration of the New York Unemployment Insurance Law, told a radio audience on Feb. 13 that while the needy unemployed should be the first to receive jobless insurance benefits, they really got the least protection under the laws of this and other States, and that this wrong should be speedily righted.

"The obvious and most elementary objective of all social insurance laws the world over is completely ignored in the New York Unemployment Insurance Act, as in every one of the other 50 laws on this subject," Mr. Epstein said. "Neither the New York act nor any other State law gives the slightest consideration to those who have been in continuous unemployment either before or since the enactment of the law. Thus, unemployed workers are consigned to the Works Progress Administration and the objectional Emergency Relief Systems.

"The worker who has earned the highest wages and had the steadiest employment may receive as much as $15 a week for 16 weeks. On the other hand, the worker who has been most unfortunate, has earned the lowest wages, has had the least employment and, therefore, finds himself in greatest need, will get a total protection as low as $21 for the entire year."

Benefit rates should be based on family needs and the payments should continue "in a dignified way" for as long as the need exists, rather than in accordance with arbitrary principles of private insurance," Mr. Epstein declared.

He favored the integration of relief and unemployment insurance systems after the British fashion holding that by this way "all humiliation and stigma of relief" could be eliminated and administrative expenses reduced.

Answered Selves Out of Jobs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 15—Overzealousness caused the barring of 800 Sanitation Department employees from promotion to foremen here today, according to a ruling by Supreme Court Justice John E. McGeehan. The men were disqualified because they had answered three questions in a Civil Service examination when the directions called for an answer to only one. About 200 names are left on the list as a result of this mass disqualification.

When the Civil Service examination was taken, instructions were printed at the top of the test paper, "write not more than one page on one (only one) of the following subjects." About four fifths of the participants wrote on all three of the questions.

When the Civil Service Commission saw the result they ruled to examine and grade the three questions on the basis of 33 1-3 per cent for each and to deduct 10 per cent from the total for non-compliance with the rules. However, one of the contestants who correctly observed the rules, on getting a mark lower than some of those who made the general mistake, sought the court's ruling.

Justice McGeehan, in his decision, held that the Civil Service Commission had been confronted with a "serious" problem.

"It saw fit to exercise its discretion," he ruled. "It is not an easy task to re-grade the successful candidates, but it is better in the interest of Civil Service that rules and regulations be strictly complied with by all candidates than that the Commission be given discretionary powers to dispense with the strict compliance under varying penalties.

"Such dispensation and discretionary penalties could readily develop into a custom as unfair to the principles of the Civil Service as the spoils system. It is far better to establish as an undeviating rule of Civil Service that every one must comply with the rules and regulations and only those persons complying therewith should be considered eligible for appointment."

Children's Books in 'Good Old Days' Were Little Else Than Frightening

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Children had a pretty serious time of it when they opened a book in the Eighteenth Century. Either they were at school being taught to read by the rod, or at home they had for their leisure books which urged little lads and lasses to make every effort to escape "damnation and hellfire."

The Museum of the City of New York has gone into the whole subject of juvenile literature in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries, borrowed books, paintings, and Rogers groups which bear on the subject and lined the whole thing up neatly for the present-day child to see and count his blessings.

The Seventeenth Century books show a morbid tendency to preoccupation with death. In the latter part of the Eighteenth Century these stories begin to give way to those which had appended morals or questions and answers from the Bible. And by the end of the Nineteenth Century the books began to present delightful tales and charming illustrations.

New York's first printer, William Bradford, working from 1693 to the middle of the Eighteenth Century, is represented in the display by two forbidding tomes, "War with the Devil" and "The English and Low-Dutch Schoolmaster." The first American abridgement of "Robinson Crusoe" for children is included in the show, along with "The Remarkable History of the House that Jack Built, Splendidly Illustrated and Magnificently Illuminated by the Son of a Genius" (1865). A first edition of the "Elsie Dinsmore (1867) rubs elbows with a silk-fringed copy of "There was a Little Girl" (Longfellow), and "Little Lord Fauntleroy" (Burnett).

Included in the illustrative material showing children at study and at play is a painting of a schoolroom in 1800, many Currier and Ives lithographs, and prints of childhood from the permanent collection of the museum.

Canadian Tax Urged On Bahaman Removals

TORONTO, Feb. 15 (CP)—Premier Mitchell Hepburn of Ontario announces that the Provincial and Dominion Governments may confer on steps to collect additional income and estate taxes from wealthy Canadians who move to the Bahamas.

"At a conservative estimate, the Province is losing more than $1,000,000 a year on income and succession duty taxes through wealthy men locating in Nassau, or forming holding companies there," the Ontario Premier said.

"The loss to the Dominion must be much greater. While it is more or less a problem for the Federal Government, Ontario is vitally interested. We are considering approaching Ottawa."

7 P. C. Crime Increase Is Reported by Hoover

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (AP)—J. Edgar Hoover says there was a 7 per cent increase in crime in the first nine months of 1937.

Mr. Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, told a congressional group the increase was found in such classes of crime as murder, negligent manslaughter, criminal assault, aggravated assault, robbery, burglary, larceny and automobile theft.

The Director said he did not believe anyone had "the exact answer" for the increase, but noted that the greatest number of arrests last year involved persons 23 years old.

Rule by Manager In Largest Cities Seen in 25 Years

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 15—City manager form of government is due in New York, Chicago, and most other cities within 25 years, according to the February issue of the National Municipal Review, official publication of the National Municipal League, out yesterday.

"Today, 465 cities and seven counties, including 196 cities outside the United States, have the genuine, or 'approved,' manager plan," an editorial says. "How greatly it has affected the governments in other cities may be a matter of opinion. There are, however, 155 other cities and 36 counties which have some modification of the manager plan, besides countless other communities whose governments have been improved because of good examples set by the growing number of manager cities. Long before the end of the next 30 years, the manager form of government must inevitably become the standard American form of cities and counties.

"Even great cities like New York and Chicago will become manager cities in fact, even if not in name, for their needs, as well as their populations, are large. New York, through force of necessity, is having a taste under Mayor La Guardia of what amounts to manager government. Other almost as unique personalities are, here and there, performing similar services for their own cities. What they are primarily demonstrating, however, is that an efficiently operated mayor-council city is about as rare as an inefficiently operated manager-council city.

"To make the prediction come true, however, there must be one important, but achievable, element. There must be public understanding of the issues involved in getting and keeping good government. It is no more possible to have good government without a continuing citizen support than it is to have bad government without continuing citizen indifference."

George Gallup, director of the American Institute of Public Opinion, in an article in the same issue of the Review holds that surveys to gauge public opinion on important problems of city government will be widely used in the future. Public opinion will, he declares, be found far ahead of the average politician "if it can be made articulate."

Bishop Places Ban On Games of Chance

CHICAGO, Feb. 15 (AP)—The Rt. Rev. George Craig Stewart, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Chicago, in an open letter to his clergy today ordered all games of chance and pseudo-gambling devices abolished immediately in that church.

"Gambling has become a mania in America, a cancerous invasion of our social vigor and health," the Bishop asserted.

"We must unite to stop it and to stop it now. The Church must hold up a standard higher than the standard of the world. When it permits gambling under its patronage or for its benefit it is lowering its standard not to the level of the world but to the still lower level of the underworld. How can we hope to win our youth to a life above the debaucheries of the tavern and the pool hall if our own hands are not clean?"

Philadelphia Safety Aided by Child Drive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 15—Safety education in Philadelphia's schools is effective, according to the Keystone Automobile Club, which recently revealed that child fatalities had decreased 36 per cent in the last six years and child injuries 21 per cent.

In Philadelphia and surrounding counties, the club has equipped more than 10,000 school safety patrolmen with Sam Browne belts and arm shields. Safety posters for schoolroom display are distributed very month to a yearly total exceeding 60,000. In addition, the club makes available to schools safety handbooks and a high school safety textbook, designed to equip young men and women for the responsibilities of driving.

Oil Men's Hearing March 28

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 15 (AP)—Federal Judge Patrick T. Stone announced Saturday he would hear in Madison, March 28, arguments on the motions of 16 oil companies and 30 executives to vacate the jury verdict which convicted them of violating the Sherman Anti-Trust Act. The companies and officials were convicted Jan. 22 on charges of conspiracy to raise and fix mid-western gasoline prices during 1935 and 1936.

Telegraph Companies Claim Heavy Decrease in Business

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 — The rumbling of the rate war that was threatened last spring in the undecided radio mail case on communications to the Far East, was reflected here at the opening of the hearings yesterday on the petition by the major telegraph and radio carriers for a 15 per cent increase in domestic rates held before a joint session of the Federal Communications Commission and five commissioners from as many state utility commissions.

These proceedings constituted the first formal joint hearing of the federal-state group since the establishment of the FCC. Not a vacant seat in the I. C. C. hearing room was available, and late arrivals lined the side walls as eleventh-hour petitions were submitted by representatives of the telegraph employees and by bondholders of the Postal Telegraph Company.

The importance of the present hearing was immediately made evident by the sparring between opposing counsel representing the Western Union and Postal Telegraph Companies, which will act as a group, and the National Association of Railroad and Utilities Commissioners, represented by John E. Benton and Clyde S. Bailey. A motion was filed by the latter to dismiss the proceedings, but after a recess in chambers to discuss the petition, it was denied by the 11 commissioners.

Amended Petition Denied

Several days ago, the FCC also denied an amended petition of the communication carriers to supplement their original motion, which had been filed in December. It has then been pointed out by the several carriers that their business had been seriously affected by the inroads of taxes, including those of social security and by the difficulties of wage concessions at a time when the communication business of the country was found to be declining, rather than increasing.

Actually, the present situation in the telegraph, and equally so, in the cable field, is even more serious than appears on the surface. For not only has there been a decrease in such communications due to the steady improvements in rapid transportation, between cities in the United States, as from automobiles, but there has also been a great deal of competition because of air mail and telephone. A grave factor that has militated against the telegraph companies has been the rapidly growing use of the TWX printer service in many offices. With this, the subscriber punches a machine like a typewriter, which calls up central, and the customer is then plugged in to some other city and patron of the service.

In addition to these very active competitors in the present domestic setup, both telegraph and cable companies find themselves confronted by a situation where the equipment of such organizations is a steady drain on their resources, while inventions in radio leap ahead and in effect, leave them bound hand and foot by their own wires.

State Commissioners Interested

This is the crux of the real reason that is back of the interest taken by the various state commissioners in the present hearing. Massachusetts is represented by Commissioner Leo H. Leary; Pennsylvania, by D. J. Driscoll; Missouri, by John S. Boyer(who has been appointed chairman of the state group of Public Utility Commissioners; Michigan, by Paul H. Todd, and Idaho, by President Harry Holden. In addition, the Federal Government was represented today by Robert M. Cooper, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, while the legal staff of the FCC was represented by James Kennedy, Assistant General Counsel, assisted by Eugene Burke and Robert M. Fenton.

The Chicago Board of Trade through it counsel, Louis Caldwell, filed a motion to participate in the proceeding, which will continue Tuesday, and in the opinion of several attorneys, for possibly two weeks. Originally, it was planned for a four-day schedule, but the pressure of outside groups to be heard in the matter of this rate increase, which is the first in domestic rates for many years, may be too great to handle in a shorter session.

There is, morever, the matter of considering the problem from the international angle, since rates in this country must naturally bear a relation to the rates charged abroad. If this aspect of communications should be touched on at all, and especially in view of the present Cairo Conference, which is now in session in Egypt, the plan to terminate the present hearing after a brief parley may meet with objections from both rate payers and carriers.

The entire membership of the FCC was represented at the hearing, with the exception of Commissioner George Payne, who is in Florida. According to Dr. Miller, his assistant, Mr. Payne may be back before the present hearings adjourn.

$250,000,000 Urged for Relief

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (AP)—The House Appropriations Committee asked the House today to approve immediately a $250,000,000 emergency relief appropriation for the next four months.

It suggested quick action because of the "drastic change which has taken place in private employment" since last September and indications that the situation will not improve immediately.

The appropriation, if approved, would be used to keep at least 2,000,000 persons on relief rolls the next few months. Without it, Works Progress Administration officials said, about 500,000 persons would have to be denied help and 200,000 now on the rolls would be laid off.

Asserting that WPA rosters increased from 1,464,000 in October to 2,000,000 today, the Committee told the House:

"If no additional appropriation is provided at this time, this number must be drastically reduced to an average of 1,800,000 for the month of March in order to stay within existing funds, which would mean not only that no more of the 3,000,000 who have lost employment since October could be given work but that 200,000 of those receiving such employment as of February 15 would be deprived of that opportunity."

The entire $250,000,000 would be earmarked for WPA.

Cary T. Grayson

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (AP)—Rear Admiral Cary T. Grayson, who passed on today, was renowned as head of the American Red Cross and as physician-confidant of three Presidents.

Red Cross executives and high government officials joined in tributes to the character and ability of the Virginia-born Admiral, who first won national prominence as personal physician to Woodrow Wilson.

One of Admiral Grayson's last official acts was an appeal, endorsed by President Roosevelt, for a $1,000,000 popular subscription to aid Chinese left homeless in the Sino-Japanese War.

President Theodore Roosevelt started Admiral Grayson on his eminent career by appointing the then young naval lieutenant to the White House medical staff in 1907. President Taft kept him on duty there, and President Wilson made him his personal physician after he had attended the first Mrs. Wilson.

Franklin D. Roosevelt asked him to take charge of his inauguration in 1933, and called on him to perform the same task in 1937. The men had become acquainted while President Roosevelt was war-time Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

The President, after receiving news of his friend's passing, said in a formal statement that Admiral Grayson "as physician, as humanitarian and as Red Cross executive . . . did outstanding work in every field of his endeavor."

"His earlier activities were a logical preparation for his work in these later years as Chairman of the American Red Cross," Mr. Roosevelt asserted. "Whether directing relief at home, or co-operating in the alleviation of human misery in far lands, his tact, industry and genius for getting things done made his work outstanding.

"But it is as a friend that so many of us will always think of Cary Grayson—a friend in the truest and finest sense of that fine word. A staunch friend, an old and close friend has been taken from us."

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Farm Bill: Passage Brings Problems

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15—A farm bill, more far reaching than the unconstitutional AAA, has finally been enacted by Congress, after a year of debate and amidst a final conflict of forecasts.

Opponents called the measure "revolutionary" and "unworkable" and they saw in its drastic provisions permanent "vassalage" of the farmers, and the beginning of an extraordinary change in American agriculture. Proponents, on the other hand who outnumbered opponents almost 2 to 1, generally sat silent through the closing debate, but through Senator Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky, Majority Leader, described the measure as "the best farm bill ever enacted by an American Congress."

The Senate adopted the conference report, 56 to 31. The House approved the report last week.

Politically the bill is of greatest interest for it forms a coalition between the agricultural West and the agricultural South; one of the strongest legislative levers that has ever been put to the task of forcing out laws for special interests in Congress. Indeed, while this South-West coalition holds good it is difficult to see how the New Deal is beatable politically. As a component, of course, the wage-hour bill is supposed to cement the industrial workers of the East into the coalition. But for the moment the wage-hour bill is blocked in the House. It is held up largely by the same Southern agricultural votes which chiefly benefit the farm bill.

Urges Trial First

There is some talk in Congress of broadening farm benefits under the bill by imposing processing taxes on finished cotton and wheat products. Senator Barkley yesterday told reporters he favored giving the measure a trial before adding fresh complications. New England would be the chief sufferer under textile processing taxes.

In laymen's language, the central feature of the new farm experiment is the imposition of marketing quotas when unusual surpluses threaten in any of five basic commodities. The Secretary of Agriculture will proclaim the fact when supplies pass stated surplus points. Then a farm referendum will be ordered, and quotas enforced if approved by two-thirds of the growers in a given commodity.

The surplus points at which quotas would be effective follow:

Cotton 19,500,000 bales;
Corn 2,845,000,000 bushels;
Wheat 945,000,000 bushels;
Rice 13,300,000 barrels;
Tobacco 1,860,000,000 pounds.

Various penalties for sales over quotas are imposed: 2 cents a pound on cotton; 15 cents a bushel on corn and wheat; 50 per cent of the marketing on tobacco, and 1 cent a pound on rice.

Marketing Quotas

The marketing quotas would be used only when soil conservation acreage allotments failed to hold supplies to normal. Farmers who co-operated in this basic soil conservation program would be rewarded with continued benefit payments. The law provides benefit increases for farmers who receive less than $200; and a $10,000 maximum is placed on soil benefit checks.

"Parity" payments, sufficient to give a specific commodity the same purchasing power it had in prewar years, would be made only when and if funds became available. It is this provision that leads Senator James P. Pope (D) of Idaho to propose cotton and wheat excise taxes, to be added as a rider to the tax bill when it comes to the Senate.

Sectional Measure

The sectional nature of the bill was emphasized by the fact that only three of New England's 12 senators voted for it, Fred H. Brown (D) of New Hampshire, Theodore F. Green (D) of Rhode Island, and Augustine Lonergan (D) of Connecticut. For the report were 53 Democrats, 2 Republicans and 1 Independent; against were 17 Democrats, 11 Republicans, 2 Farmer-Labor and 1 Progressive.

The Senate now moves to a final test of the anti-lynching bill. The second attempt to impose cloture will be made immediately following which, if unsuccessful, the measure will be shelved. Senator Barkley proposes to bring up appropriation bills, and the Byrnes' executive reorganization bill after the anti-lynching bill. He hopes to get the reorganization bill through in a week.

Utah Turns to Planning To Solve Farm Problems

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOGAN, Utah—To adjust production income to an increasing rural population is one of the most important problems confronting Utah agricultural leaders and is being successfully attacked through a program of careful planning by county boards. The problem is seen to have a social significance challenging the ingenuity of extension officials at the Utah Agricultural College here.

The problem was expressed by an official of the Farm Credit Administration who reported, after a visit here, that in his opinion the pressure of population on the land in Utah is greater than in any other state in the Union.

Dr. O. J. Wheatley, extension economist of the Utah Agricultural College, reports furthermore that more than 2,400 young men and women reach the age of 21 each year in the rural communities. A high percentage of them marry and seek homes near their own towns, and more than 1000 homes are required annually to shelter these new farm couples.

Against that steady increase of farm population is the so-called stone-wall fact offered here that Utah has apparently already reached the "saturation point" of farm units which can produce enough to support a family. The problem is made more complex because Utah farms average small in size. Many of them are economically unable to support in any great degree of prosperity the number of persons now living on them, and experts claim they cannot feasibly be reduced in size to any further extent.

Number of Farms Increase

Dr. Wheatley affirms this by quoting the 1935 census, which shows an increase in the number of Utah farms over the 1930 figures, although the State has had no increase in its cultivated land during the last 20 years. Utah's range resources have also been seriously depleted in some areas. They can support fewer livestock now than two decades ago, which has further curtailed the proportionate income for persons dependent on these lands.

Dr. Wheatley adds: "An examination of the facts reveals that more and more people are becoming dependent for a living upon Utah's agricultural resources. And yet these resources have not been increased nor made materially better in the last 20 years. Erosion of farm and range, the spread of weeds everywhere, along with misuse of much of the grazing area, have on the other hand seriously diminished Utah's agricultural resources. In addition, the farm mortgage debt has grown from $7,000,000 plus in 1910 to more than $43,000,000."

Another factor which makes the problem different in Utah than most other states is the community type of social life here. The pioneer settlement program of the Mormon church established numerous country towns, surrounded by farms. To secure the social, economic, and other advantages of community activity, the farmers were necessarily small in size, being crowded in near the towns.

County Planning Urged

Concerning this situation, Dr. Wheatley states: "Utah's rural life centers around small communities in which there are thousands of families who own no farm land except their small village lot. Their income depends principally upon day-to-day employment on adjacent farms or ranches. This portion of our population has increased materially in recent years."

A solution to the problem, Dr. Wheatley believes, is being found through careful county program planning. He explains this as "the careful analysis of major problems in the respective counties, and prescribing the most feasible remedy according to their needs."

To carry this out, boards have been formed in each county, and their programs are being whipped into shape.

"They expect that progress will come with hard work and intelligent effort," Dr. Wheatley states. "In every county they are confident that a great deal can be done by community and home leaders working together with their neighbors to influence the future development of Utah's agriculture in the directions that will increase the income for the present farmers, and create additional opportunities for the rural young people."

Bearing out this situation to a further extent, other officials at the State College in Logan have recently reported Utah's individual farm units are smaller than in other states. With no room for expansion that way, they state more intensive methods must be followed if the increasing population of young rural families is to be cared for.

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5 MINUTES FROM EITHER PENNSYLVANIA OR GRAND CENTRAL STATIONS

Licenses Denied To 'Repeal' Cafes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Reason for the State Board of Equalization "cracking down" on the employment of so-called "B-girls" in cafes to solicit patrons by buy drinks, and denying liquor licenses to 11 cafes and beer parlors, was that "these conditions were not what the people had in mind when they voted for repeal," declared Ray L. Edgar, local member of the board.

These places were listed in 56 denials of licenses to various establishments throughout the County, ordered by Merle L. Templeton, chief Liquor Control Officer for the Board here. He said that "frequent warnings concerning the employment of the B-girls," or feminine solicitors, have been made, and that this was the reason for denying licenses to the 11 spots in the bizarre section of the City. Sundry reasons were given for the other denials, on applications filed for renewal at the start of the year.

Mr. Templeton said that the edict "is not only punishment for those who have openly flouted the Board's rules and regulations, but is a warning to others on the 'borderline' that their licenses will be revoked if they don't clean up their places."

Women's Place at the Fair

Women will receive official attention at the 1939 Golden Gate International Exposition, with the development of the theme of culture and beauty.

Prosperity Hits Seven-Year High In Pennsylvania

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 15—For Pennsylvania's wage-earners, business men and manufacturers, 1937 brought more earnings and more business than any year since 1930, according to statistics recently released by the State Department of Labor and Industry.

In spite of the recession, employment rose more than 7 per cent and pay rolls 18 per cent compared with 1936. Since 1933, employment advanced nearly 22 per cent and pay rolls 77 per cent.

In December, however, the level of employment dropped 2 per cent under November, which decline was attributed chiefly to conditions in the manufacturing industries.

Pay rolls in nearly every industry have shown a steady, healthy growth in Pennsylvania during the four years that the State has been keeping an employment index.

The most notable exception is the hard-hit anthracite industry which is now operating with even fewer employees than were at work in the depression year of 1933.

Indication of the seriousness of the new business recession was provided recently by the Division of Unemployment Compensation Service, which reported that about 480,000 persons who worked during the past year have lost their jobs and have applied for compensation.

A good percentage of their ranks, however, is not pressing its claims for benefits. From Philadelphia alone the division has received 3000 letters from applicants who have discontinued their claims because they have found jobs since filing for compensation during the first week of the year.

Since payments began on Feb. 1, checks averaging $11.65 have been sent out by the division to 6246 persons. Of this number, approximately 21 per cent live in Philadelphia.

Successful applicants are entitled to a maximum of 13 weekly payments.

Forest Interest Of Towns Rises

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Town and county forests are increasing in number in the United States. About 1,000 American cities and counties now have among them about 3,000,000 acres of woodland, reports the International City Managers' Association.

These forests serve a variety of purposes, from providing a shady spot for a frankfurter roast to serving as watershed protection and sources of timber for the local government. Some cities, like Chicago and Boston, are endeavoring to wrap a green girdle around their boundaries so a person can ride or hike on sod and under shade trees for many miles. Others are content with a single county forest.

In all, 27 states are represented among those with cities enjoying town or county forests. Massachusetts and Wisconsin laws empower State Forestry Departments to take over general supervision of town and county woodlands. Massachusetts offers a special service: it will map and make five-year plans for any town forest upon request from the local authorities.

Peerey Elected Head Of Puzzlers' League

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 15 (AP)—Grady Peerey of Corinth, Miss., headed the National Puzzler's League today, succeeding Joseph H. Wickham of Cincinnati.

Closing their annual convention, the puzzlers named Mrs. Paul von Boeckman of New York first vice-president; Frank H. Kruster, Drexel Hill, Pa., second vice-president; Everett M. Smith, Boston, re-elected secretary, and Mrs. R. T. Strohm of Scranton, Pa., re-elected treasurer.

A Suffrage Memorial 3,000 Years Old

Acme

Tree Honoring Susan B. Anthony

This Giant of Sequoia National Park, 262 Feet High and 20 Feet in Diameter, Will Be Dedicated on June 26

Tree to Honor Susan Anthony

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 15—A giant sequoia in Sequoia National Park will be dedicated as a living memorial to Susan B. Anthony—Emancipator of Women, as she has been called—it was announced today by the Susan B. Anthony Memorial Committee of California as a feature of the 118th anniversary of her birth.

Ceremonies will take place June 26, 1938. A noble tree has been set aside by the Department of the Interior for this purpose, and permission granted to the Memorial Committee to dedicate it.

The tree is 262 feet high, averages 20 feet in diameter, and the estimated age is 3,000 years. The trees already dedicated in Sequoia National Park, are to men, the most notable being to Washington, Lincoln, and Jefferson. It is deemed fitting by the committee that a woman be recognized now, and especially Miss Anthony, whose life and achievements proclaim her a patriot, statesman and reformer.

One historian has said, "The gaining of the ballot by women unquestionably constitutes one of the most significant reforms in history. Just one woman in all the world gave every day of her life for half a century to bring about this evolution."

The dedication is to take place in the latter part of June because at that time the park and wild flowers are unusually attractive.

C. I. O. Steel Claims Denied

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 15 (AP)—Philip Murray, chairman of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, announced today that shop committees of his C. I. O. union have been "recognized" by two "Little Steel" concerns—Bethlehem and Great Lakes, a subsidiary of the National Steel Corporation.

The statement brought a quick denial from Ernest T. Weir, Chairman of National Steel, that any of its subsidiaries have reached "any agreement, verbal or otherwise" with the Steel Workers Organizing Committee.

A Bethlehem spokesman said his company "for years" had dealt with committees representing employees and the company made no exception of those belonging to unions.

The S. W. O. C.—which called strikes last summer at the Johnstown plant of Bethlehem and mills of Republic, Inland and Youngstown Sheet and Tube because these concerns refused to negotiate written contracts—said union committees were recognized at the Johnstown and Bethlehem, Pa., plants of Bethlehem and Ecorse, Mich., plant of Great Lakes.

Mr. Murray's announcement did not use the word "agreements" but said negotiations had been going on "for some time" between mill officials and sub-regional directors and union lodge officers.

The union chieftain added, however:

"In addition to winning recognition of union committees in Great Lakes Steel, the S. W. O. C., through Julius Sobonya, sub-regional Director, and officers of Lodge No. 1299 and 2051, effected a definite policy for observance of seniority rights in all future layoffs."

A spokesman for National Steel asserted neither Mr. Weir nor officials were aware that any negotiations, or even any request for conferences, had been made by the union. He added the corporation always had been willing to negotiate with any person or persons "qualified" to represent its employees.

Even Glass-Blowing Comes Back In N. Y. Vocational Training

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 15—Glass-blowing is coming back as a trade at which a likely youngster really can make money, and as such is listed for the first time in the directory of opportunities for vocational training in New York city, a book first issued by the Vocational Service for Juniors in 1913 and since then brought up to date every few years.

When the book was first issued the resources for vocational training in New York city were extremely limited and filled only a few pages. But the current number has 89 pages with 200 subjects, ranging from accounting, advertising, art, aviation, agriculture, and air-conditioning to welding, wireless operating, and X-ray work.

Ambitious youth may learn how and where to study food merchandising, automobile electricity, baking, banking, clock repairing, foreign language stenography, Diesel engine mechanics, or laboratory technique. Each subject is followed by a list of the schools at which it is taught, entrance requirements, the sex to which it is open, period of terms, hours of sessions, tuition fees if any, and information as to scholarships, and placement offices.

Under the stimulus of the Division of Guidance and placement of the National Youth Administration, similar, lists have been published in cities in 17 states.

The annual career conference arranged by the New York group for high school graduates not going to college will take place on March 11 and 12 in the Engineering Society building. There will be speakers on engineering, mechanics, printing, publishing, and the department store.

White House Peanut Man Now Seeks Citizenship

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (AP)—Steve Vasilakos, celebrated peanut vendor at the White House gate, has applied for American citizenship 25 years 1 month 2 weeks after arriving in this country from Greece. He issued this formal statement of explanation:

"Well, I did not get a chance to take out my citizenship papers before, but I have been just as good American citizen as if I were born here, if not better in some cases."

44-Hour Week Law Under Fire In Pennsylvania

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 15—The Commonwealth's 44-hour work week law was recently subjected to a new attack in Dauphin County Court as a taxpayer's injunction suit sought to halt enforcement throughout the State.

Former Deputy Attorney General Willis F. Daniels, charged that the act was an unlawful delegation of power and was dictatorial. Under the act the Department of Labor and Industry and the State Industrial Board are given the right to regulate hours in separate industries.

Mr. Daniels said there was nothing to prevent them from shortening the hours of one firm to the advantage of a competitor.

"The sound, sensible and right thing to do is to restrain further operation of the act at this time," he said.

Labor Represented

Gilbert Kraus, Philadelphia attorney for labor unions, argued that the court had no right to enjoin enforcement of the act until its constitutionality had been ruled upon.

Meanwhile, Deputy Attorney General Edward Friedman declared that the Department of Labor and Industry "has not, nor does it intend to" spend much time in enforcement until the legal contest is over.

The act became effective Dec. 1, bupt because of the flood of applications for variations, enforcement was postponed until Jan. 3. During the period of grace, constitutionality of the law was attacked by nearly 800 Pennsylvania firms, whose 30,000 employees were all exempted pending disposition of the suit.

Called "Most Drastic"

Described by students of labor conditions as the most drastic "work-week" limitation ever written into law in the United States, the new act places a flat 44-hour limit on all workers, men or women, wherever employed. It is believed that the law actually applies even to such public employees as policemen and firemen.

The Commonwealth will defend the act on the following grounds, according to Ralph M. Bashore, State Secretary of Labor and Industry:

1. That it places competitors in Pennsylvania industries on an equitable basis.

2. That fair labor standards attract superior industry, superior employers and craftsmen, and that long hours go hand in hand with low wages, poverty and misery.

3. That states and nations with standard work-weeks are marked by activity and prosperity.

4. That the law is necessary to reap the full benefit of the machine; that it equitably distributes the leisure made available by the machine.

5. That it throws around unorganized labor the protection of the State.

6. That it sets a reasonable standard.

Pennsylvania Law Against Injunction Held Constitutional

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 15—Pennsylvania's Anti-injunction Act, passed by the 1937 Legislature, was held constitutional in a recent hearing in a Philadelphia Common Pleas Court.

The petition of a Philadelphia grocer who sought an injunction to restrain members of the United Food Workers Industrial Union from picketing his store, was denied.

The court held that an injunction cannot be granted in a labor dispute unless police are proved to be powerless to cope with the situation, and until the employer has exhausted every legal means of every agency or tribunal to settle the dispute.

A labor dispute need not be a strike of employees of a company and a union's attempt to organize a company, whether the employees want the union or not, also may come under that classification, the court ruled.

Mr. Herbert Syme, counsel for the C. I. O. union, described the decision as "very important," and the first of its kind made since the act was passed. Several other test cases are now pending.

On the question of whether the act violates the Fourteenth Amendment of the United States Constitution or the Declaration of Rights of the Pennsylvania Constitution, the judges stated:

"In the fact of overwhelming affirmation of the reasonableness and desirability of such a statute, it would be presumptuous to declare it in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment as an unreasonable act."

Highway Work Planned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—The Charlotte headquarters of the Carolinas Branch of the Associated General Contractors of America disclosed figures last week showing estimated expenditures of $8,000,000 for 585 miles of road improvement in North Carolina for 1938, which is $1,000,000 less than was expended in construction in 1937.

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Great American 'Temple' Rising in Limestone Cliff

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 14—An American Temple of Karnak is being cut from a stone cliff at St. Genevieve, Mo., near the Mississippi River, Ralph W. Smith, Research Director of the Peerless White Lime Company, revealed to the 148th meeting of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers here today.

Forming a series of arches across the cliff, the columns of pure white limestone 80 feet high and 20 feet square, make the Company's mining project appear to be an imposing and ancient monument, Mr. Smith said, instead of a device to safeguard the cutting of limestone for commercial purposes. When the entire property has been excavated, 1800 massive pillars will create a structure three times the size of the great Egyptian temple.

Each of the gigantic columns was reported to contain 4,000 tons of stone, and is left to help support a roof from 20 to 60 feet thick. In their mining operations engineers also have excavated an amphitheater large enough to seat several thousand persons, according to Mr. Smith.

Due by 2040 A. D.

Tourists need not rush to see the finished temple at St. Genevieve, however, for at the present rate of production, the Peerless mine is expected to last for another century. Basing calculations on such figures, Egyptians need not fear an American industrial rival to their temple until about the year 2040 A. D.

Institute officials estimated that nearly one fourth of the organization's membership of 10,000 engineers in all parts of the world were participating in the meeting, which will last through Friday at the engineering societies building.

Aerial Surveys Asked

Aerial geologizing is so important a field to the modern engineer that geologists should undertake a reconnaissance by airplane before studying an area, Wayne Loel, a consulting engineer and geologist from Los Angeles, told the aviation and mining geology committees. By using aerial photography, from 150 to 400 square miles can be mapped today in an hour, Mr. Loel said.

"A form of aerial geologizing not yet in common use, but which offers intriguing possibilities is that of photographing areas covered by water," he continued. "Along the Pacific Coast, off-shore oil strictures have been observed by this method and there are doubtless many instances where similar observations would prove of value."

Where bottoms are predominantly sandy, the position of hard reefs often may be observed by growths of kelp, Mr. Loel reported. He advised that ocean photographs should be taken on a day when neither wind nor heavy ground swells were present to disturb the kelp.

Since estimated reserves of rich iron ore in the Mesabi district of the Lake Superior region probably will be exhausted within 35 years at the present rate of production, methods of treating lean ores are becoming increasingly important, in the opinion of Carl Zapffe, manager of iron ore properties for the Northern Pacific Railway Company.

"Management looks ahead for only about 25 to 35 years, but from a national standpoint a reserve that will last 100 years should be established," he said.

Looking over the employment situation among graduates of mining schools, the Institute's Educational Division saw no surplus of trained men for the mining industry. One favorable factor, according to William B. Plank, Chairman of the Division and head of the Department of Mining and Metallurgical Engineering at Lafayette College, was the broad training of mining students, who thus are fitted for positions in many fields connected with engineering.

"Alumni records of many mining schools show that graduates are filling positions as civil, electrical, mechanical, and chemical engineers," he said. "A number become teachers; some are in law, some enter army service, and a goodly number become Government officials."

Financial Planning For Cities Studied

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—City planning of a different sort—financial planning—is being promoted by the Municipal Finance Officers' Association here. A committee of 18 municipal finance experts was appointed recently to make a survey of possibilities in this field.

"There never was a time when long-term financial planning was more important to all levels of government and taxing agencies," said Arthur C. Meyers, president of the association, and budget director of St. Louis, Mo. "Every day there are more and more demands made upon local governments to embark upon financial ventures without chart or compass."

The plan of Cincinnati, Ohio, which has followed a long-term financial program for 11 years, will be used as a guide in the study, the Association states. The three overlapping governments in the Cincinnati area co-ordinate their entire financing program.

Herbert Fallin, budget director of Baltimore, Md., is chairman of the new committee, George Gabb, City Treasurer of Hartford, Conn., is vice-chairman.

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An Announcement of Interest to Friends of The Principia

George A. Andrews, Dean of the College, Mr. G. Eldredge Hamlin, Comptroller, and Mrs. G. Eldredge Hamlin, Secretary, Principia Mothers' Club, will be in New York for two weeks beginning February 14. They will address meetings of parents and friends in New York City and vicinity with regard to the work of the three educational units which comprise The Principia, namely the Lower School, the Upper School, and the College.

Parents, prospective students, or friends desiring to know more about the work of The Principia are invited to make appointments for interviews. Dr. Andrews and Mr. and Mrs. Hamlin may be reached by letter or by telephone at the Waldorf-Astoria, from February 14 through February 28.

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Quotes From Congress

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Feb. 15

Quarantining

Senator Hiram W. Johnson (R) of California: There has been no irresponsible utterance concerning what is happening now save the one wherein the Chief Executive of the nation talked of "quarantining" nations, and thus set in motion all the inquiries which have since been made.

People's Voice

Senator Robert M. La Follette, Jr., (Prog.) of Wisconsin: This time has not yet come when the slogans and the shibboleths of war may be used to silence and to prevent citizens of the United States from exercising the right to speak frankly at this critical juncture in the affairs of this nation.

Broad

Senator Ellison D. Smith (D) of South Carolina: I have been on every conference committee in connection with an agricultural bill for the past 29 years. This was broader in its scope and broader in its intent than any other measure on the subject ever offered.

'Fallacy'

Representative James C. Oliver (R) of Maine: The farm bill is based on the fallacy that scarcity is the forerunner of prosperity. Through legislation of this perverted character we are to enrich ourselves by producing less cotton, wheat, corn, tobacco, and rice.

Berle's Salary

Representative Hamilton Fish (D) of New York: It seems very strange to me with the Congress of the United States just about to appropriate $250,000,000 additional for relief and $1,000,000,000 or more for the navy, that it cannot afford to pay Mr. Berle a sufficient sum so he can give his entire time to the position of Assistant Secretary of State.

Size and Courage

Representative Dudley A. White (R) of Ohio: Sooner or later the country will realize that the so-called little-business men are often bigger than many of the so-called big-business men in courage.

Klemperer to Keep Philharmonic Post At Los Angeles

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Otto Klemperer, conductor of the Los Angeles Philharmonic Orchestra, has just signed a contract for three years more here, beginning with the 1938-39 season.

Mr. Klemperer received his musical training in Germany. After conducting "Orpheus and the Underworld" for Max Reinhardt he began his career as a symphony director with the Cologne orchestra, largely on the recognition given him by Gustav Mahler, the composer.

Mr. Klemperer was director-general of the Berlin State Opera before the Hitler regime. He has now taken out his first papers for American naturalization.

He was invited to conduct the Los Angeles orchestra in 1933 by its founder, W. A. Clark Jr. He gave his first concert the following year. Since then, under the Southern California Symphony Association, he has been director here, and has played three seasons in the Hollywood Bowl for its series of "symphonies under the stars."

He has been guest conductor for symphony orchestras in New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Pittsburgh, and San Francisco. Last year he accepted an invitation to Pittsburgh to reorganize the orchestra, which he did with a series of concerts reviving interest.

Transport Planes Adopt Tricycle Landing Gear

Equipment improves control of craft on ground and during take-off; expected to play important role in radio blind-flying technique.

News in Aviation

Air travelers soon will be traveling in the newest and largest types of land transport planes with landing gear resembling Junior's tricycle.

Already in use on a few private sport planes, the tricycle landing gear will be installed on some of the largest commercial transport planes being built on the West coast of the United States. The DC-4, for instance, Douglas Aircraft's new 65,000-pound craft due to come off the building jigs soon, will be equipped with tricycle gear. This plane is expected to be completed in the coming spring and will carry 42 passengers, a crew of five, and several tons of mail, express and baggage. It has a range of 2,200 miles. It will also be a "pressure cabin" plane for "substratosphere" travel, whereby sea level air pressure may be maintained at altitudes up to 10 miles above the earth.

Wide World

Future Air Giant

Douglas 42-Passenger, Four-Engine Transport Plane in the Cradle at Santa Monica, Calif. Size of Workers Gives an Idea of the Size of the Plane

Tests With Gear

At Glendale, Calif., air terminal, near the Douglas plant, Otto W. Timm, veteran Los Angeles aeronautical designer, has been putting a smaller transport plane with tricycle gear through its paces. Mr. Timm's ship weighs only 7,800 pounds, is powered by two 425-horsepower engines, and is said to cruise faster than 200 miles an hour.

Though tricycle gear is not new, the change over to it for modern planes is not a designer's whim. Improved controllability on the ground and during takeoff are claimed for the gear. The pilot has a full view of the ground, airport taxiing scrapes are avoided, the plane is in a "flying attitude" and cross-wind takeoffs and landings are held to be safer through use of the tricycle gear.

Of even greater importance is the tricycle landing gear's future in radio blind-landing technique. When radio beams, coupled with automatic pilots, bring planes into fog-bound airports the pilot's landing problem will be relieved by the knowledge that his plane will be in full control up to the moment the wheels hit the ground. In fact, with tricycle gear a plane may be flown "at the ground" at an angle that would give passengers a severe shaking if tried with present planes.

North-South Progress

North and south air route developments have remarked the changes in air transport progress in the United States as shown in the latest airways map of the Bureau of Air Commerce.

Most prominent of the new border-to-border systems under one corporate head on the new map is Western Air Express's Los Angeles to Great Falls, Mont., route, by way of Salt Lake City, Utah.

This combines the former National Parks Airways route from Salt Lake City to Great Falls with Western Air's original route. It is the only route with the exception of the older established lines on the east and west coasts to be entirely equipped for night flying.

Developments on this route are being watched closely because of its promise of becoming a land "inside passage" to Alaska and the Far East. Western Air, it is understood, wants to extend the route to Lethbridge, Alberta. From Lethbridge, Trans-Canada, Canada's new airways system, plans to run a line north from its new transcontinental line to Edmonton, Alberta. From Edmonton, several air freight lines, one with a mail contract, serve northwestern Canada. Extension of the inside route, or even any proposed coastal route through Alaska to Siberia and Central Europe would depend upon agreements among Canada the United States and Russia.

Another border-to-border Mountain States route links El Paso, Texas, and Denver, Colo., by Continental Airlines, then a short run by United links Denver to Cheyenne, Wyo. Wyoming Air Service's new route from Cheyenne goes northward to Casper and Sheridan, Wyo., to Billings, and Great Falls, Mont.

A third Prairie State route provides passage from Brownsville, Texas, international airport for Mexico, north by Braniff to Kansas City, Mo., and thence by Hanford Air Lines to Bismarck, N. D. Provided connections were established between Hanford's route with Northwest's route at Fargo, N. D., a truly international route would extend from El Paso to Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Smaller north-south developments of note include establishment of a new route by Pennsylvania-Central from Washington to Buffalo, N. Y., and extension of Boston-Maine Airways northward from Bangor, Maine, to Caribou, heart of the Aroostook potato country.

East and west aviation developments have been marked by the inauguration by Transcontinental and Western Air of its new route from Winslow, Ariz., to San Francisco, and Eastern Air Lines extension from New Orleans, La., to Houston, Texas.

Tricycle Landing Gear

Otto W. Trimm's Transport Plane Equipped With Tricycle Landing Gear at Glendale, Calif.

Wives Increase Traffic

A lot of husbands' faces are the well-known shade of "magenta" as a result of United Air Lines recent "Wives Ride Free" offer.

For several weeks United, as did American and TWA on the New York-Chicago route, carried the wives free whose husbands purchased one-way or round-trip tickets on the planes. United later amended its offer to include its entire transcontinental system for several weeks. TWA has consistently made the offer over its entire route.

Now it comes out from United that a number of men passengers who were using the "little woman at home" as an excuse for not flying were figuratively "hiding behind petticoats." In many cases wives proved to be more air-minded than husbands.

United's traffic figures on the New York-Chicago and Los Angeles-San Francisco runs in two weeks shifted to a ratio of 35 per cent women and 65 per cent men. Previously traffic had been divided 25 per cent women and 75 per cent men. Sixty-two per cent of the wives who accompanied their husbands never had flown before, or at least not in a modern twin-engined transport plane. Of the first 200 wives who recorded their reactions, all but 10 reported they were impressed with modern airplane service. The great majority of wives stated their trip had answered many of the objections they had held toward flying.

New World Peace Movement Started

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 15—With world peace as an objective, a committee of economic experts has been named to draft a program of practical steps toward international co-operation, according to an announcement by Walter W. Van Kirk, director of the National Peace Conference, which is sponsoring the committee. Dr. James T. Shotwell, of Columbia University, and Prof. Eugene Staley, of the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, head the program committee.

Recommendations of the committee will be considered at a national conference on world economic co-operation in Washington on March 23 to 26 which will be attended by delegates of the organizations which co-ordinated their peace efforts under the head of the National Peace Conference in November, 1935.

Woman Seized in Moscow, U. S. News Office Worker

MOSCOW, Feb. 15 (AP)—Nadeja Radunskaya, woman translator for an American organization, International News Service, was arrested in a night raid on her apartment by secret political police, it was learned yesterday. Her sister, Nora, a ballet dancer, was arrested several months ago.

Also reported arrested was the woman secretary to Frans Vacek, a Czechoslovakian newspaper correspondent. The woman translator was the second of Russian employees of American offices arrested in three months. Last November Mme. Tatiana Sofiano, secretary of the Moscow office of the Russian-American Chamber of Commerce, was held.

For Canadian Loan Inquiry

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 15 (CP)—An investigation of the whole question of small loan companies by the Banking and Commerce Committee has been proposed in the House of Commons by Finance Minister Dunning.

French Cabinet Opposes Labor On Sliding Wage

(Continued from Page 1)

under the slogans: "Liberty of Labor," "Sacred Rights of Property," and "The Right to Work." Naturally no one challenges any of these but in practice they are subject to such radically different interpretations that the rôle and task of the Government is to define just what is meant by each.

The employers and proprietors of shops and factories insist that "property rights" mean the forces of law and government must defend them against "sit down" strikers who occupy their premises, and must assure to the owners of these factories the right to do with them what they please.

A "Social Necessity"

Organized labor, on the other hand, protests that "the right to work" is a "social necessity" which is superior to property rights. Labor leaders contend that ownership of a factory or a shop is not merely ownership of property but ownership of means of production, and therefore cannot be considered as absolute in the same sense that the property rights of a home owner, for instance, are intangible.

To this, the proprietors respond by pointing out the situation of farm owners who are up against the same problem as factory owners, since in some cases sit-down strikes at harvest time threatened the means of livelihood of the farm owners as well as constituting a trespass on his property.

Speaking in the Chamber recently, Premier Camille Chautemps started a storm of comment which has not yet fully abated when he intimated that owners af factories who "happened by chance" to be proprietors were not entitled to act as if this proprietorship were absolute. In response to a Deputy who protested that he had worked up to ownership of a factory from being a laborer in it and who declared that therefore he was not a proprietor "by chance," demanding the law's protection for his property rights, M. Chautemps replied that the Deputy might own the factory but did not own the workers.

It is unquestionably true that a certain proportion of French proprietors have in the past ignored the social obligations which the employment of large number of workers imposed upon them. But it is at least as true that many French labor leaders take the attitude today that in effect it is the laborers who should, and in all but name do, own the factories.

See Employer as Enemy

It is difficult to avoid the conclusion that the root of France's social difficulties is found in this attitude of a large number of labor agitators who have become impregnated with idea of class war. Instead of regarding the employer as a necessary factor in the economic system, they consider him an enemy who must be fought and abolished as quickly as possible. It is this extreme view that makes agreement difficult to reach in France's labor troubles.

One of the principal points of contention between employers and employees in France is that of "hiring and firing." The labor unions, particularly those affiliated with the powerful C. G. T., or French Federation of Labor, claim that the employers discriminate against C. G. T. workmen, refusing to hire them and even discharging some. They insist on a law obliging the employer to choose his workers from lists of C. G. T. laborers and preventing him from discharging workers except for certain specific reasons.

The proprietors quite understandably protest that this would destroy the whole basis of freedom to work, since it would mean virtually that an individual desiring to find a job must first join the C. G. T. union, and thus in effect institute a closed shop on a national scale with a monopoly entrusted to a single labor federation.

In the face of this conflict, the Government has prepared compromise proposals which includes stricter regulations for "hiring and firing."

Canadian Maritimes Ask New Tariff and Rate Aid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Feb. 15—A new deal in tariff and freight rates for the Maritime Provinces was urged before the Royal Commission on Dominion-Provincial relations in its hearings now completed in the first of Canada's three Atlantic Coast provinces.

The five members of the Commission, headed by Judge Newton W. Rowell of Toronto, were told by Premier Angus L. Macdonald that Nova Scotia places little reliance on a merger of the three Maritimes, as proposed recently by Premier John Bracken of Manitoba. "No overwhelming or majority sentiment" favors it, he said. Nor does he believe Government economy would result from the telescoping of three Provincial Legislatures into one. The resulting Government would have to work harder; that would mean higher salaries all along the line, the Premier asserted.

Nova Scotia's briefs, now presented before the Commission, declare that the Province would prefer to seek its economic rehabilitation through the added commerce that would come from lowered tariffs and more favorable freight rates. Maritime lumber, fish, and minerals must be sold abroad. Lower tariffs at home would secure, reciprocally, the freer entry of these products in foreign ports; at the same time Nova Scotians could buy foreign goods more cheaply.

But if Ottawa cannot immediately readjust these policies, the briefs say, Nova Scotia must demand Federal subsidies, given on a frank basis of fiscal needs. In its plea for assistance, the Halifax government declares that $1,500,000 more a year should be spent provincially—to encourage agriculture and fisheries, and to provide essential educational and social services. Moreover, the need for slum clearance and housing is urgent, and there should be more provision for adult education among the farm populace. So Nova Scotia recommends the formation of a Federal Grants Commission, perhaps similar to Australia's, to distribute subsidies.

In Exchange

Given these helping hands, Nova Scotia would be glad to allocate to the Dominion Government such revenue sources as income and inheritance taxes, it told the Commissioners. And, unlike Ontario and Quebec, it favors turning over to the Federal regime the exclusive power to pass labor legislation. Halifax also favors reserving to Canada the right to amend its constitution, by joint Dominion-Provincial action in some cases, by Dominion prerogative alone in special instances.

Nova Scotia's stand on Federal labor legislation gives new Provincial backing to the recommendation, made earlier, by the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada. This all-Canada Congress, speaking for its 150,000 members and for 35,000 members of the International Railroad Brotherhoods, told the Rowell Commission that the Dominion Parliament should have complete legislative and administrative authority in both labor and social legislation.

Such a view would, of course, broaden Canada's Constitution to admit Federal unemployment insurance, old age pension, minimum wage and maximum hour statutes. The Trades and Labor Congress argues that uniform Federal labor legislation, besides improving employer-employee relations, would equalize industrial competition inter-provincially.

This labor organization, like Nova Scotia, would also strengthen Confederation by giving Canada power to amend its own constitution. And it favors patterning Ottawa's Parliament after that of Britain by limiting the Senate's power to that of the British House of Lords, for a British bill passed three times becomes law regardless of the upper house.

Education Subsides

The Royal Commission apparently has not heard the last of Federal subsidies for education. The Canadian Teachers' Federation, like Nova Scotia, suggests Federal grants to education, on the basis of need. Its brief, presented to the Commission by J. W. Noseworthy of Toronto, quotes teachers' salaries in various provinces to support its contention that thousands of teachers are inadequately paid.

It says, in effect, "If Federal subsidies are not feasible, then let the Federal Goevrnment take over some of the Provinces' social services, so the Provinces will have funds with which to pay their own way in education, and can help ease the school burden of the municipalities as well." An argument for subsidies was made also by the Canadian Association for Adult Education, pleading especially for larger federal grants for adult education.

A vigorous plea for simplification of Canada's tax system was placed before the Rowell Commission at Ottawa, as Canadian business had its "day in court." The Canadian Manufacturers' Association protested against duplication of taxation and against want of tax uniformity, which, it declared, unduly burdened industry.

Whereas Nova Scotia found revenues already insufficient, the Manufacturers' Association declared that if, somehow, a 20 or even a 10 per cent cut in public expenditures and taxes could be made, business would go forward by leaps and bounds.

At the same time, spokesmen for the trust and loan companies and Canadian insurance companies urged simplification in both taxation and control of Canada's financial institutions. Overlapping Dominion-Provincial regulations exist with regard to banks and, particularly, life insurance companies, the Rowell Commission was told. With insurance companies, just division could be made, it was suggested, by giving the Provinces control over contracts and agents, while Ottawa supervised the companies themselves and safeguarded their financial stability.

Another taxation remedy for Canada was suggested when representatives of the Single Tax Association of Canada appeared before the Commission. They recommended cancellation of the Federal sales tax and replacement of it by a tax on assessed land values. Their plea was, in general, that, not commodities and improvements, but actual land values, should be taxed—the theories of Henry George.

Textile Strike Settled At Cornwall, Ontario

CORNWALL, Ontario, Feb. 15 (CP)—Tentative settlement of a dispute between Canadian Cottons, Ltd., and its Cornwall employees was announced last night, paving the way for a return to work of 1,600 textile workers and the reopening Wednesday of three mills closed by the fifth labor dispute here within six months.

Louis Fine, Chief Conciliation Officer of the Ontario Department of Labor, announced upon his return from Montreal, where he interviewed company officials, that it had been agreed there would be "no further stoppages or strikes." Terms of settlement are expected to be ratified by a mass meeting of workers.

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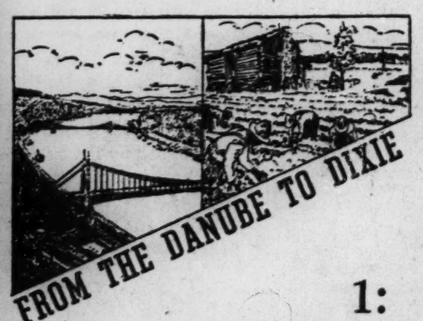

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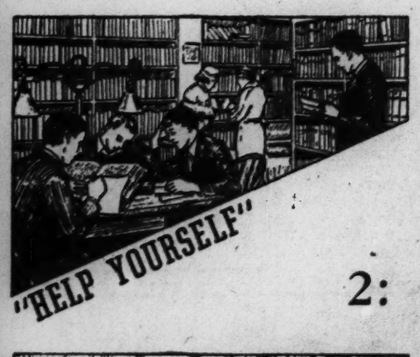

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Scent of Cloves on the Wind Tells Approach to Zanzibar

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ZANZIBAR—Steaming down the East Coast of Africa at the season of the year when the south trade winds blow, it is possible to smell Zanzibar long before one actually sees it, for the scent of cloves lingers in the air many miles out at sea.

Zanzibar, and its adjacent smaller island of Pemba, supply virtually the whole world with cloves, considerably more than 90 per cent of the total crop coming from these two British dependencies. But while the clove is indigenous to the tropics, it was only about a century ago that it first began to be cultivated in the islands. Its first home was in the East Indies, in the Molucca Islands, and it is said to have been brought to Zanzibar by the Oman Arabs in the early nineteenth century. Since that time it has gradually become a flourishing industry.

Trees or Bushes?

In the larger island, the plantations come to within four miles of the city of Zanzibar, whose streets during the long harvest always smell of the clove.

The plantations extend over a considerable portion of both islands. A visit to one of these "spice factories" is a memorable occasion, on account of the olive green beauty of the serried ranks of the trees. Some call them bushes, for they have only about from four to five feet of trunk before the branches begin, which rise from 25 to 40 feet in height.

The clove trees are planted in long lines about 20 feet apart, running east and west, so as to insure the crop's having the maximum sunshine. Two crops a year are gathered. The fifth year brings a first harvest, but from the seventh year on, the trees bear well. Their average life is approximately eighty years, with constant care.

The cloves are found in bunches of 10 to 15, hidden beneath the leaves, and are ready for picking after about four months' growth. The commercial clove is really the unexpanded flower-bud, which, if allowed to flower, would be of no use afterward. Usually, the harvest begins in July and may continue in a favorable season to the end of the following January or even into February.

Gathered When Pink

The cloves are gathered when they are a pinkish color. It is a fine sight to see a tree in full bud, the delicate pink against the varying greens of the clustering leaves. A good average crop would be about 4½ to 5½ pounds of dried cloves to the tree. But some trees on well-kept estates have been known to yield in a good season from 10 to 12 pounds.

Arabs and Indians are generally the owners of the clove shambas; but many of the Arabs, through dilatory business methods, have their farms heavily mortgaged to Indian money-lenders.

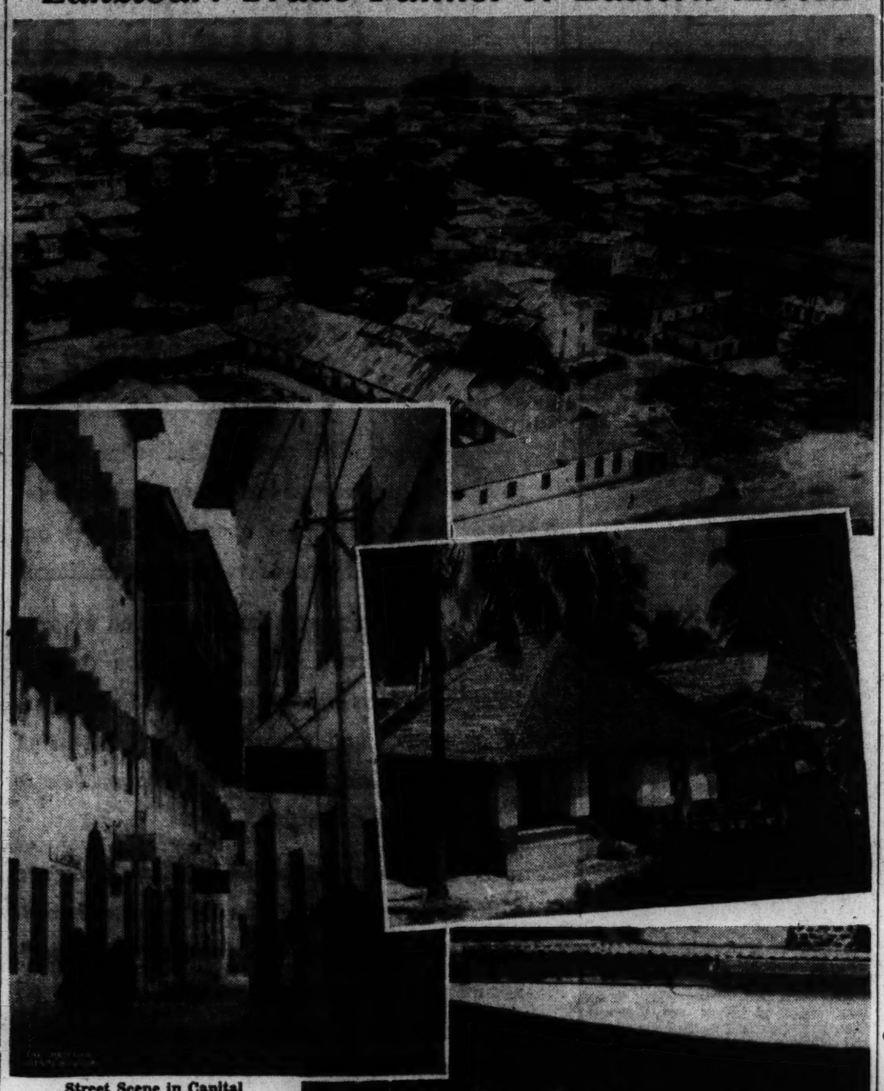
The cloves are gathered by Swahilis. They climb the trees and gather the bunches into a bag carried around the neck. After picking, the cloves are taken to open spaces, drying grounds cut in the bush, where for several days they are left in the sun. When completely dried, ready for commercial use, the clove loses its pink color and becomes the familiar dull brown.

During the drying, the cloves and and the stems are kept apart; both have their separate and special uses. The stems produce a small quantity of oil, and the Germans used to extract a valuable dye from them.

Harvest of 10,000 Tons

When thoroughly dry and passed by the inspector, the cloves are packed for shipment in bags made of matting and weighing either 35 pounds, or 140 pounds. These bags are stacked in native carts, drawn by bullocks, and taken to Zanzibar beach, where they await shipment.

Zanzibar: Trade Funnel of Eastern Africa



Street Scene in Capital

The average harvest in the two islands is about 10,000 tons of cloves of marketable quality, and might be worth anything up to £1,250,000, according to the market price.

Every civilized country takes cloves from Zanzibar and Pemba, but the three biggest buyers are Great Britain, the United States, and India, the latter taking more than double the quantity of the others, for in India spice is used with every meal. Another use for cloves is in the wardrobe to keep insects away.

Arthur Lamsley; Dorien Leigh

Scenes of Equatorial Luxuriance

Upper—The Port City in the Sunshine. Center Right—House Thatched With Palm Leaves. Lower Right—Stall in Fruit Market

British to Radio Americas

(Continued from Page 1)

been forgotten. It is possible, for instance, to pick up propaganda programs directed to people who understand only Magyar, or Chinese, or Turkish, or even Latin. Just in case there are some listeners still out of hearing on account of the language difficulty, Europe provides on occasional program in Esperanto.

As already indicated, English is the most popular language with which to radiocast to other peoples. But German (eight programs) comes a good second, and French (five) third. Where do these programs come from?

From everywhere! There are programs from Italy in a dozen languages, including most of the European tongues, with the addition of Hindustani and Chinese. Soviet Russia puts her case in eight languages. So does Yugoslavia. France uses six; Germany, four.

Germany is reputed to spend more than other countries on her foreign-tongue radiocasts, $2,000,000 a year being the most generally accepted estimate. Italy is said to spend $1,250,000 yearly.

There is a big difference between German and Italian propaganda over the air, indicating the difficulties facing international legislators. Germany generally adopts a persuasive but peaceful tone, against which there have been few complaints, while Italy is most often openly hostile to countries against which she feels a grievance. The main weapon in this hostility appears to be the spreading of false news, and it was the indiscriminate use of this weapon which, after many protests had come to the Foreign Office in London from British people domiciled abroad, brought Britain into the battle in a counter attack.

The British thus claim that their radiocasts are mainly defensive, aimed at correcting false impressions and giving the true as opposed to the untrue news.

Yet, attempting to distinguish between these two types of radio propaganda and to draw a line between that which is to be allowed and that which is to be barred, is a hard task which, nevertheless, Geneva may be called upon to face.

New Inter American Radio Hoped to Lead To New Understanding

The inaugural broadcast of the newly-assigned and much-discussed Pan American short-wave radio channels just allocated by the Federal Communications Commission will be made tonight by the World Wide Broadcasting Foundation, the University Club, Boston. In this case the program will originate in New York and will be carried by leased telephone wires to short-wave radio station W1XAL in Boston for broadcasting throughout Latin America.

A distinguished group of educators, public officials and American industrial leaders interested in Latin American co-operation will attend the broadcast.

It will mark the dedication of these new radio channels to the improvement of inter-American cultural relations and the spread of good will among the nations by the World Wide Broadcasting Foundation, a non-profit organization which for several years has conducted regular broadcasts to all parts of the world of cultural and educational programs in the fields of literature, drama, music, economics, art, the sciences, and world affairs.

Messages In Spanish

Messages from Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, and Dr. Leo S. Rowe, Director General of the Pan American Union, will be read in English and in Spanish during the broadcast which will start at 9 p. m. New York time and continue for a full hour.

The speakers will include Dr. William Mather Lewis, President of Lafayette College, and a Trustee of the World Wide Broadcasting Foundation; Thomas J. Watson, President of the International Chamber of Commerce, and Trustee of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace; John L. Merrill, President of the Pan American Society, and Walter S. Lemmon, founder and President of the World Wide Broadcasting Foundation. A musical program of Latin American songs will be given by Joseph Bentonelli of the Metropolitan Opera Company, and Mme. Maria Silvera, well known concert artiste. The Consuls-General of a number of Latin American countries will also be present. The speeches will be delivered mostly in English and immediately following the conclusion of each one Philip L. Barbour, Director of Latin American broadcasts for W1XAL, will repeat it in Spanish translation.

On 11.73 Megacycles

The broadcast will be radiated on 11.73 megacycles from Boston and can be heard by anyone in the local area who is equipped with a modern all-wave receiving set as well as by listeners in distant points. The program will be rebroadcast by special arrangements from the powerful Government station in Guatemala and also from the Cuban station.

The broadcast will mark the first to be sent out from any of the four short-wave frequencies which have been held dormant by the U. S. Government since 1927 against the possibility of a Government radio station sometime being established.

Cincinnati Acts to Protect Residents From Flood Menace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Efforts to solve the flood problem here have received fresh impetus through two studies just completed. One resulted in the working out of plans for full protection of the Ohio River pumping plant of the City's water works and was made by the United States Army Engineers who will do the work when plans are approved by the City.

The other, and more important, was a co-ordinating plan for solution of the entire water front problem made by the City Planning Commission.

As pointed out by the Army Engineers, the Federal Flood Control Plan for the entire Ohio River would reduce floods by three feet from present possible levels. Since an 83-foot maximum has been estimated as a possibility here, this reduction would leave possible the 80-foot stage which created such havoc here last year. It is therefore necessary to take steps locally along with the Federal flood control plan for the whole Ohio Valley to bring effective permanent relief.

The Army Engineers' plans, presented by Lieut. Col. D. O. Elliott, call for the immediate construction of a levee around the river water works pumping station assuring the City a continuous source of water in case of another flood, overcoming at once one of the most serious flood hazards to the City as a whole without waiting for the solution of the entire flood problem.

The cost of this project, which includes protection also to a residence section nearby, will be $657,100 of which $279,000 already has been allotted by the Federal Government for this year's share of the work. The City must supply the land and right-of-way but the appropriation for this is available through a bond issue approved last fall. All that is necessary for action is the approval of the plans by the City Council to which body Col. C. O. Sherrill, City Manager, has referred the matter.

The survey prepared by the staff of the City Planning Commission, under direction of E. A. Kraemer, special engineer, was financed with WPA funds. It covered the problem as related to the entire City. Its principal recommendations were construction of several raised thoroughfares to provide access to all sections of the city in any future flood, rearrangement of plants of the principal utilities—gas, electric, and water—so they will continue to function during maximum floods, full protection with flood walls of the great industrial valley known as Millcreek Valley which was affected by back waters from the Ohio River, protection of that portion of the central business section reached by floods above the 50-foot stage and the return to the river of waterfront lands which are affected each time the river reaches flood points below 80 feet at some points and 85 feet at other locations, putting these lands to uses not readily damaged by floods.

"The Ohio River flood of January, 1937, demonstrated conclusively that the economic and social life of Cincinnati may be almost completely paralyzed by extreme high water," stated Mr. Kraemer in the Commission's report. "A reasonable doubt has been raised as to the appropriate use of lowlands if and when their use entails regular, periodic removal of tenants or owners of homes, their maintenance to a large degree at public expense, and renovation of these homes and their refurnishing at public expense. While only 16.5 per cent of the City's area and 13.5 per cent of its population were within the limits of high water, residents in every section suffered loss or felt its effects.

"Analyzing the damages and losses, it is found they may be divided generally into two classifications, namely, those effecting the entire community and those localized in the flooded area."

Under the first head, the study showed, lack of water for drinking, sanitation, and fire fighting; interruption or drastic curtailment of electric services; the precarious position of the City with regard to food supply; isolation of certain parts of the City; break down of mass transportation; reduction of the community's pay roll through the non-operation of business and the costs for cleanup, relief and restoration of public services.

Michigan Flood Checked By Moderate Cold Wave

DETROIT, Feb. 15 (AP)—A moderate cold wave hastened the recession of Michigan's swollen rivers yesterday, but added to the discomfort of hundreds of families who were driven from their homes by the second outbreak of floods within a week.

After a tour of the State's worst flood area, at Mr. Clemens, Gov. Frank Murphy said he would seek the assistance of the Federal Government on a general flood prevention construction program for the state. He ordered facilities of the State Welfare Department placed at the disposal of flood refugees where they were needed.

Shanghai: Japanese and Foreign Rights

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—A position which American and other observers here believe to be one of considerable danger has been created by the announcement of Japanese army spokesmen that if any offense is committed against the Japanese armed forces, it will be dealt with directly by those forces irrespective of the nationality of the offender.

The announcement came at the time that parts of Shanghai's International Settlement, north of the Soochow Creek, were reopened to foreigners, with Japanese still in control, as has been the case since the middle of last August. It was at once pointed out that so far as Americans, British, and other possessors of extraterritoriality were concerned, this might provoke a most difficult situation, since China is not Japan, even when Japanese-occupied, and since possessors of extraterritoriality in China are supposed to be handed over to their own consular officials for trial under their own laws, in their own courts.

It is entirely conceivable that an American might be held for some offense warranting dire punishment under Japanese military ideas, yet if he were turned over to the Shanghai Consulate General and an effort were made to bring him to trial in the United States Court for China, it would be found that there was no American law under which he could be held.

No Precedent for Action

On the other hand, if the Japanese literally were to take the law into their own hands in such case, it would be a course contrary to anything ever laid down in the way of precedent here.

The Japanese spokesmen have tried to maintain the attitude that their position is supported by international law, but pointed inquiries as to what international law could be cited to bolster this position have failed to elicit any authority.

An embassy spokesman has declared that "these regulations are aimed at persons and not territory, and in principle they are applicable everywhere," and that the basis for the establishment of the rules is the de facto military occupation of certain areas in China and the fact that hostilities are still being waged. It was contended that there is both need and right for the Japanese military forces to look after their own safety, and to administer punishment to those who threaten such safety.

Status of Shanghai

Asked whether he accounted Shanghai to be a Japanese-occupied area in which military law could be enforced (this referring to the foreign International Settlement area still held by the Japanese, though now open to foreign residence and business again), the spokesman replied that the landing party in Hongkew is an integral part of the Japanese armed forces and as such has a right in Shanghai to protect itself as the army does elsewhere. In general, he said:

"This is a case of acts against the Japanese Army. In other cases you have extraterritoriality rights vis-a-vis the Chinese Government, but as these stipulations cover acts against the military forces, the question of extraterritoriality does not enter. However, due regard is taken of international law and existing treaties."

It is hoped that the whole matter will remain academic, but nevertheless foreign authorities feel that the position should be clarified lest misunderstandings occur.

The fact that no formal declaration of war has been made tends to complicate matters even further. But in any event, it is maintained that although foreigners in Shanghai have submitted to many technically wrong acts by the Japanese—such as exclusion from their properties in the occupied areas—simply as a matter of expediency during a time of Japanese military necessity, basic principles cannot be abandoned and that this is particularly true in a matter where the personal freedom and safety of the individual is concerned. In other words, Americans and others feel that a limit is overstepped if the Japanese Army arrogates to itself the right to seize and punish them as individuals for whatever reason.

U. S. Marines Bar Japanese Patrol

By the Associated Press

Shanghai, Feb. 15

The United States Marines made it clear today they feel capable of patrolling the American defense sector of the International Settlement without assistance from the Japanese.

Japanese military authorities disclosed that they wanted to establish patrols in the American defense sector.

This move came after United States Marines blocked repeated efforts of Japanese military patrols to enter the sector. Japanese patrols were turned back twice today.

Marine officers indicated the original plan of settlement defense, by which each defense force was assigned a definite sector, had not been changed and the Marines consider themselves capable of defending and patrolling their sector unassisted.

Japan Halts French Liner

TOKYO, Feb. 15 (AP)—Domei, the Japanese news agency, reported today that Shimonoseki police announced detaining the French liner President Doumer and examining the crew on suspicion of photographic fortified zones. The ship was halted when passing westward through Hanmon Strait. It was asserted photographs had been taken of an area adjacent to Shimonoseki harbor.

City Warned on Unsure Income And Budget Demands of 1939

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—It is not enough to finance a budget for just one year ahead; what is to happen in 1939? This is the question put to the City of Chicago by the farsighted Civic Federation and Bureau of Public Efficiency, which, although a private agency, does some useful worrying for public officials.

The balance achieved in the budget adopted for this year is a precarious one, the Civic Federation declares. As far as the arithmetic goes, it is all right, but some of the items counted as assets may not materialize, it warns. In fact, it brought this caution before the Mayor and Chairman of the City Council Finance Committee prior to the submission of the tentative budget; but it did not succeed in impressing officials with the need for retrenchment.

Officials, feeling pressure for restoration of depression salary cuts, raised pay roll items. They therefore found it necessary to count as expected receipts a sum of $1,000,000 in revenue from "bookie" license fees, under legal attack when the budget was passed, and an additional sum of $2,500,000 in the form of a claim upon the county, also in litigation, the Civic Federation points out.

In a bulletin commenting upon this procedure, this group gives two reasons for objection:

"In addition to the danger that this budget may not even 'pay out' there is the practical certainty of legal attack, with the likelihood of throwing the city back on the basis of its 1937 appropriations, if it is to have a valid 1938 levy."

If court objections are raised to the 1938 budget, admonishes the Federation, public officials will not be able to blame anybody but themselves.

Another difficulty presents itself, its statement contends. If salaries are raised this year on the basis of money expected to be paid by the county upon a claim, which is "non-recurrent income," then how are they to be kept up next year? It will mean either new salary cuts or an increase in the tax levy, according to the Federation, which looks with disfavor, of course, on any boosting of the tax rate; already regarded as high. The answer, it holds, is "extreme economy" during 1938.

Not only the city, but the county and school board need to practice economy, if they are to avoid renewed salary cuts or payless paydays early in 1939, says the Federation. The Board of Education, it says, has counted in items of non-recurring revenue, just as the city has done, and therefore faces trouble next year when these items will not appear. The county likewise has based its budget on special income, depending on what the Federation describes as "the present abnormally large revenues from delinquent tax penalties (about $8,600,000) which may go back to a normal $500,000 a year or less and leave the country powerless to carry on its present scale of expense." The county, it adds, cannot even count upon an increase in tax rate, because of constitutional limitations.

But not all the Federation's comments were brickbats. Its bulletin praises the Sanitary District trustees and the County Commissioners for adopting an improved set-up of estimated net back-taxes receivable. It also compliments the Sanitary District and the Chicago Park District upon their good financial condition, and the County and the City upon the excellence of its Comptroller's report for 1936.

America Nearing War, Brewster Tells Club

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 15 (AP)—Representative Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine asserted in a Lincoln Day address here that the "same powerful propaganda" that carried the United States into the World War is "once again at work."

"The people of the United States must soon determine whether or not we are to enter another war to make the world safe for democracy," the former Maine Governor warned the Buckeye Republican Club. "America is being moved steadily toward the brink of the abyss."

Representative Brewster said that the American people were entitled to a frank statement of the purposes of "those who would align America beside England, France and curiously enough, Russia, to bring the dictatorships to book."

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Britain and France Seek End to Bombings

PARIS, Feb. 15 (AP)—The Cabinet today unanimously approved a plan submitted by Foreign Minister Yvon Delbos for an international agreement to "humanize war."

He said the British Government had agreed to associate itself fully with French efforts to bring about such a pact.

M. Delbos said negotiations with other powers already were underway to end bombardment of the civil population in Spain and to bring about a permanent world pact "prohibiting nations from resorting to barbarous methods which war itself cannot justify."

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 15—A concerted movement to halt the bombing of civilians in the Spanish civil war has gained impetus through the cooperation of the British and French Governments.

Mr. Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, informed the House of Commons yesterday that his Government was willing to participate in any effort to halt the bombing of open towns in Spain, whether the step were taken "through the Vatican or other channels."

[The French Foreign Office, according to the Associated Press, is engaged in diplomatic negotiations with the Vatican and other Governments, to bring Gen. Francisco Franco, leader of the Insurgents, to agree to halt reprisals on civilian populations. The Republican Loyalists have already agreed to end bombing provided an arrangement is reached by both sides.]

Britain's Position

Mr. Eden made it plain that the British Government had not approached the Vatican directly. It has, however, advised the French Government that Britain will be willing to associate itself with the move, regardless of the quarter from which the initiative is taken.

Meanwhile Mr. Neville Chamberlain, the Prime Minister, discussed a more general aspect of the bombing problem. He confirmed the statements in the Commons two weeks ago which showed a reversal of British opinion on civilian bombings.

During the Disarmament Conference in Geneva in 1932, the British refused to accept an anti-bombing resolution without reservations. It was contended that the freedom to use bombs should be retained by the Royal Air Force for police purposes. Bombing had, it was pointed out, been found useful in the policing of border areas.

Britain Ready to Refrain

But now, Britain is ready to refrain from police bombings in her own territories provided other nations will take the same step.

"His Majesty's Government," Mr. Chamberlin said, "are unprepared to limit activities of the air force, except as a part of an international agreement. If such an agreement is found possible, . . . and the Government are most anxious it should be possible, His Majesty's Government are prepared to give the assurance suggested."

There has been widespread approval of the British Government's change on this subject. When the first indication of the new policy was made apparent by Secretary Eden on Feb 2, he echoed a general opinion that continuance of such unhumanitarian methods would send the world "back to the age of the cave-dwellers."

Bombing Less Effective

At the same time there is a growing feeling in military circles that the bombing of civilian centers is less effective than many strategists have indicated. The experience in both Spain and China has diclosed that the terrific damage, anticipated through aerial bombardment, has not always materialized. Nor has the effect of demoralization of civilian populations been commensurate with technical forecasts. In other words, the effort to eliminate bombing is growing, not only from humanitarian reasons, but because the strategy is proving less than completely effective.

Moreover, the technique of protecting cities from air bombing is improving. London alone is spending vast sums to make the city comparatively safe from air attacks. For example some £500,000 has been requested by the Metropolitan Water Board to protect the city's water supply from aerial attack. And extensive air raid and anti-gas precautions are a part of the Government's new defense scheme.

While it would be sanguine to say such measures are checkmating the threat of aerial bombardment, they do, from a military standpoint, disclose a measure of futility in attacks upon civilian populations with the result that many technical experts are not adverse to seeing aerial bombings in the list of ostracized military operations.

Admiral Warns U. S. Clergymen Not to Oppose Naval Plans

By the Associated Press

New York, Feb. 15

Rear Admiral C. H. Woodward, appealing for the Administration's armament program as essential, denounced pacifist churchmen yesterday, saying that similar clerical "interference" abroad had caused the abolition or curtailment of religious freedom.

Admiral Woodward, Commandant of the Third Naval District, told members of a local Army Chaplains Association that it was their duty to "help mold a public opinion that supports preparedness—not for the sake of war but for the sake of peace."

"Peace through adequate national defense," he said, "is the true pacificism, for thus we can protect the nation's weal. . . ."

Men of the Army and Navy, he went on, are "among those who hate war most," but in a "world gone mad," no one knew but that "tomorrow the sleeping dogs of war may be awakened to duty's call."

The country, he added, is being "bombarded by unwelcome and unwholesome pacifistic propaganda," some of it by European Nations hoping to turn United States public opinion "toward their respective ideologies."

"Speaking particularly of churchmen," he said, "some well-known ministers of the Gospel and many religious journals, instead of bending their major efforts toward the betterment of mankind or in spiritual uplift, frequently go so far afield from their recognized sphere of activity as to bitterly denounce, in the pulpit and in the press, the Administration's carefully developed plan to provide an adequate Army and Navy and attempt, through pacifistic public appeal, to thwart or restrict legislation toward that end.

". . . worse than that, they have even fostered the signing of the infamous Oxford pledge, which would bind its subscribers to refuse to bear arms in their Country's defense in any war. Such attitude tends to weaken religious faith in this country, and threatens our national protection."

"It is . . . similar actions and interference of the Church in vital matters affecting the protection of the State that have caused religious freedom to be either severely curtailed or absolutely abolished in several powerful European countries today."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15—Five clergymen constituting a committee of the Federal Council of Churches conferred with President Roosevelt for an hour today.

Advance word was that they came to talk over the Nation's foreign policies, but upon leaving all said they could not discuss the nature of the visit except to say it was a pleasant "pastoral call."

The churchmen were Edgar DeWitt Jones of Detroit, president of the council; Joseph R. Sizoo. Roswell P. Barnes, and George A. Buttrick, all of New York City, and James H. Franklin of Chester, Pa.

U. S. Demand for Naval Parley Smothered by Administration

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15—The suggestion that the United States take the initiative in convoking a new world naval limitations conference has to all practical intent and purpose been smothered by speedy Administration opposition expressed in both House and Senate by the Chairmen of the respective Foreign Affairs Committees, and behind the scenes by informal communications from the State Department.

The thesis has been adopted, and expressed to all Administration supporters, that it would be futile to expect a naval conference to produce any results until current American and British building plans have been transformed into tangible ships. It is the opinion of responsible State Department officials that some foreign nations still consider the President's naval expansion program as a gesture which may never be followed by actual building, and that until this does happen those nations will continue to view the American plans as a bluff.

No Choice Seen For U. S.

They do believe that when construction is actually under way the attitude of the other nations may change, and that if and when this happens the time will be ripe for another attempt at naval limitation. In the meantime Secretary of State Hull is understood to be satisfied that there is no choice for the United States but to go ahead with its naval plans.

But while this official attitude was being passed around the Congressional lobbies to head off any early action on the resolution introduced yesterday by Senator William H. King (D) of Utah, Representative Hamilton Fish carried on with the opposition before the House Naval Affairs Committee.

Repeating his declaration of yesterday that he sees no objection to the granting of naval parity to Japan, and adding that he is perfectly satisfied to see Britain build a larger navy than the United States, he informed the Committee that he had received 3,500 letters approving the stand he took in a recent radio address urging that a naval conference be called.

Sees Agreement Easy

He said he was sure a conference including Britain and Japan could be brought about within a week, and that it might easily succeed if the United States would grant parity to Japan.

But since this granting of parity to Japan is the one thing American diplomacy will not consider under any circumstances the Administration promptly dispatched Senator Key Pittman (D) of Colorado and Representative Sam McReynolds (D) of Tennessee, Chairmen of the Foreign Affairs Committees of Senate and House, on the Congressional rounds to make sure that nothing would come of the naval conference move. Their activities followed a White House conference which Representative McReynolds attended. It also coincided with reports, as yet unconfirmed, that the President is drafting a statement or speech which would clarify the Administration foreign policy with particular reference to its conception of the justification for naval expansion.

With the exception of this swiftly mobilized resistance to the naval conference suggestion American diplomacy is marking time until recent changes in the European scene take more discernible shape and more accurate analyzing of the general world situation can be carried on. No one is quite sure as yet what the German Government reorganization means, whether Anglo-Italian conversations will crack the Rome-Berlin axis, and whether the anti-Communist front will be weakened or strengthened.

Europe Key to Far East

While it is the Far East which is of major concern to Washington, the State Department views Europe as the key to the Far East. Therefore if is watching Europe objectively but intently in the belief that it is the outcome of current movements in Europe which will provide "the tip" on whether Japan will trim its policies to accord more consideration to outside interests, or increase the pressure on such foreign interests with a view to forcing them entirely out of China.

This means that at the moment there is no immediate problem for American diplomacy. It is doing its best to improve its ability to meet any increased Japanese pressure in the event it develops. But for the moment it is a question of waiting to see what will happen, hoping for a relaxation of tension, but getting ready to meet a contrary development if it should work out that way.

The Anglo-Italian conversations are considered of major importance from this point of view. Any shifting of Italian ties from Germany to Britain would undermine the strength of Japan's position in the Far East and would, it is felt here, contribute enormously to decreasing world problems which might involve the United States.

Britain Needs Big Fleet

At the naval hearing, Representative Fish was asked by Representative Ralph E. Church (R) of Illinois if he believed Britain needed a larger fleet than the United States.

"In all fairness, I do," said Representative Fish. "Britain has colonies all over the world she has to protect . . . and she has to protect herself from invasion, which we don't need to do."

Representative Church also asked Representative Fish what the attitude of the American people was in regard to a naval conference.

"I believe," Representative Fish replied, "that they are in favor of holding a conference. I made a radio speech Friday night urging that a conference be called. As a result I received up to today 3500 letters of approval. That doesn't include letters that came from the radio stations, probably another 1000."

"Roundabout" Way

Representative Fish also expressed opinions on Mrs. Roosevelt's approval of the bigger Navy program—he said he was "shocked"—on Former President Hoover's and Former Secretary of State Stimson's foreign policies, on Japan as an observer of treaties, and on President Roosevelt's motives in the pending program.

"Do you believe," asked Representative James W. Mott (R) of Oregon, "that this program is the President's roundabout way to get a powerful navy so that even against the will of Congress he can punish aggressor nations?"

"Yes," said Representative Fish, "and parallel actions, too. I'm not a mind reader but I'm convinced that's the whole notion behind it and to translate into action his Chicago speech."

"Do you believe," Representative Church continued, "that Great Britain has any agreement with U. S. regarding the Far East?"

Believes Hull

"I prefer to take the word of Secretary Hull when he says they haven't," Representative Fish replied. "But on the other hand I believe we are prepared and undoubtedly have discussed it in detail—to proceed with parallel action. It's not very different from concerted action. We probably have reached agreement for parallel action."

Representative Fish expressed the opinion that the sending of three U. S. Cruisers to Singapore was an "unfortunate bluff against Japan."

He also said it was "preposterous" to think that Japan would invade South America within the next 50 years. As for Germany, he said the Reich has an "infinitesimal" navy and there is no more likelihood that Italy would enter this hemisphere.

(Continued from Page 1)

have cited as an example of the successful use of mass intimidation Sherman's march to the sea during the American Civil War. This analogy is denied in U. S. Army circles, however. It is contended here that General Sherman's objective was to cut the transportation and communication lines through the heart of the Confederacy, thereby shutting off essential food and munition supplies to Lee's army entrenched around Richmond.

The amount of damage which Sherman's army did to civilian property and persons is claimed to have been unintended, unfortunate, and unproductive of any real military advantage to the Union cause. American officers claim that Sherman's march, therefore, is not proof that mass intimidation is a successful method of warfare, but rather that the only successful method is to seek out and destroy military objectives with a minimum of damage to the civilian population. They feel today that Sherman's march would have been better military strategy had no damage whatever to civilians been involved.

Besides tending to increase resistance the higher Army command here feels that civilian bombing involves a use of equipment and projectiles which would be needed for military objectives in any war in which the United States might ever engage. Their own war plans contemplate an effort to destroy at the earliest possible moment as much enemy air power as possible, and to obtain and maintain air control over the fighting area.

No Advantage Seen

They can not see any tactical advantage to be gained from bombing a large city unless it can be made unfit even for defensive operations by an opposing army. Experience, particularly in Spain, has shown this cannot be done by isolated bombings. It takes many successive raids of great intensity to cripple the essential services of a big city. The process is too costly to the bombing side to be justified unless a city is in fact an important military objective. It is not believed that a theoretical enemy attacking the United States would waste much time trying to bomb cities outside the fighting zone.

The extent to which the Spanish rebels resort to civilian bombings is the cause of some surprise here. It is believed in some quarters to result primarily from German influence in the rebel councils. The actual bombings of such cities as Barcelona have been carried out with Italian planes from the island of Majorca which is reported to be primarily a base for Italian air units serving with the rebels. But that Italian influence should have initiated such tactics is difficult for American military authorities to accept since Italy is one of the most vulnerable of all countries in the world to air attacks.

German Influence Seen

The theory of mass intimidation as a war measure is thought to be primarily of German derivation. It is recalled that Germany consistently attempted to bomb English and French cities during the World War.

One possibility suggested is that the civilian bombings by the Spanish rebels is the result of a desire of German advisers to try the method and discover whether it is worth incorporating in German war plans. The German observers may draw different conclusions from the results than have the Americans. However, it is clear here that the American Army high command finds nothing to justify any disagreement with Secretary Hull's attitude on the subject. They do not intend to bomb civilian populations if the United States is involved in war. And their attitude strengthens Mr. Hull in his hope that some way will be found to bring about a ban against this type of warfare.

War Department Aide Recalls Maine's Sinking

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (AP)—Louis Johnson, Assistant Secretary of War, spoke today at commemorative exercises at Fort Myer and Arlington Cemetery on the fortieth anniversary of the sinking of the Maine—a forerunner of the Spanish-American war.

He recalled the "state of our unpreparedness 40 years ago" when the United States had a regular army of 25,000 men, no general staff, no accurate maps of the scene of impending battles, and only 6 per cent of the artillery equipped for coast defense. "Today," he said, "we are better prepared than ever before in our history to protect our country, not for offense, but for defense."

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New Parleys to Limit Arms Forecast by U. S. Admiral

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 15 (AP)—The world's powers have amassed twice what they need in armed might, says Rear Admiral Arthur J. Hepburn, who directed maneuvers of the United States Fleet over a vast area of the Pacific last summer.

"Naval armaments and land armaments certainly are too high all over the world," said the Former Commander of the Fleet. "You could cut them all in half and have plenty."

Admiral Hepburn, recently made Commandant of the Twelfth Naval District with headquarters here, expressed belief in an interview that there would be more arms limitations conferences and that "much could be accomplished in that way."

"Everybody is crying for peace nowadays, but we don't know what they mean by peace," he said. "We might find that what some of them would consider satisfactory peace conditions would surely mean stamping on others' toes.

"But I believe this Country is growing a little more internationally wise to what's going on, a little more willing to say 'No, we're not going to be caught in the ruck if anybody has intentions against us.'"

Admiral Hepburn, who declared many naval men share his views concerning overdeveloped world armaments, said certain forms of armament could not be classified as "offensive" or "defensive."

"A battleship's a battleship, and a gun's a gun no matter at which end of it you stand," he said, "in a war, the thing to do is win. If you can do it defensively, so much the better."

U. S. Fleet in Workout

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 14 (AP)—Main fighting units of the United States Fleet moved through squally weather off Southern California today for a last major workout before the annual mid-Pacific war games which start four weeks from today and last six weeks.

Admiral Claude C. Bloch took 86 warships and some 300 fighting planes out for secret maneuvers. The time at sea will depend upon weather conditions.

Italy Backs Japan

ROME, Feb. 15 (AP)—An Italian sympathy with Japan's refusal to disclose its naval program to the United States, Great Britain and France is being expressed by the Fascist press.

Headlines such as "Japan puts on America, England and France the responsibility for naval armament race" reflected the general attitude toward Japan's answer to the tri-power demand that it outline its naval plans.

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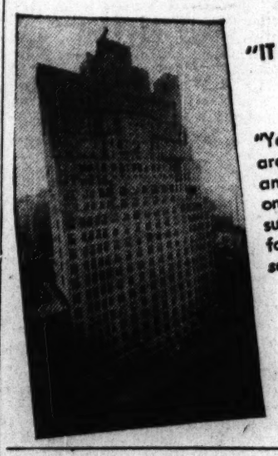

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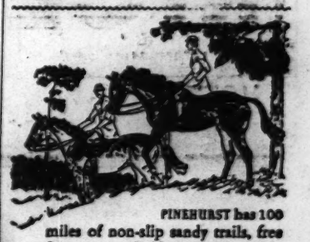

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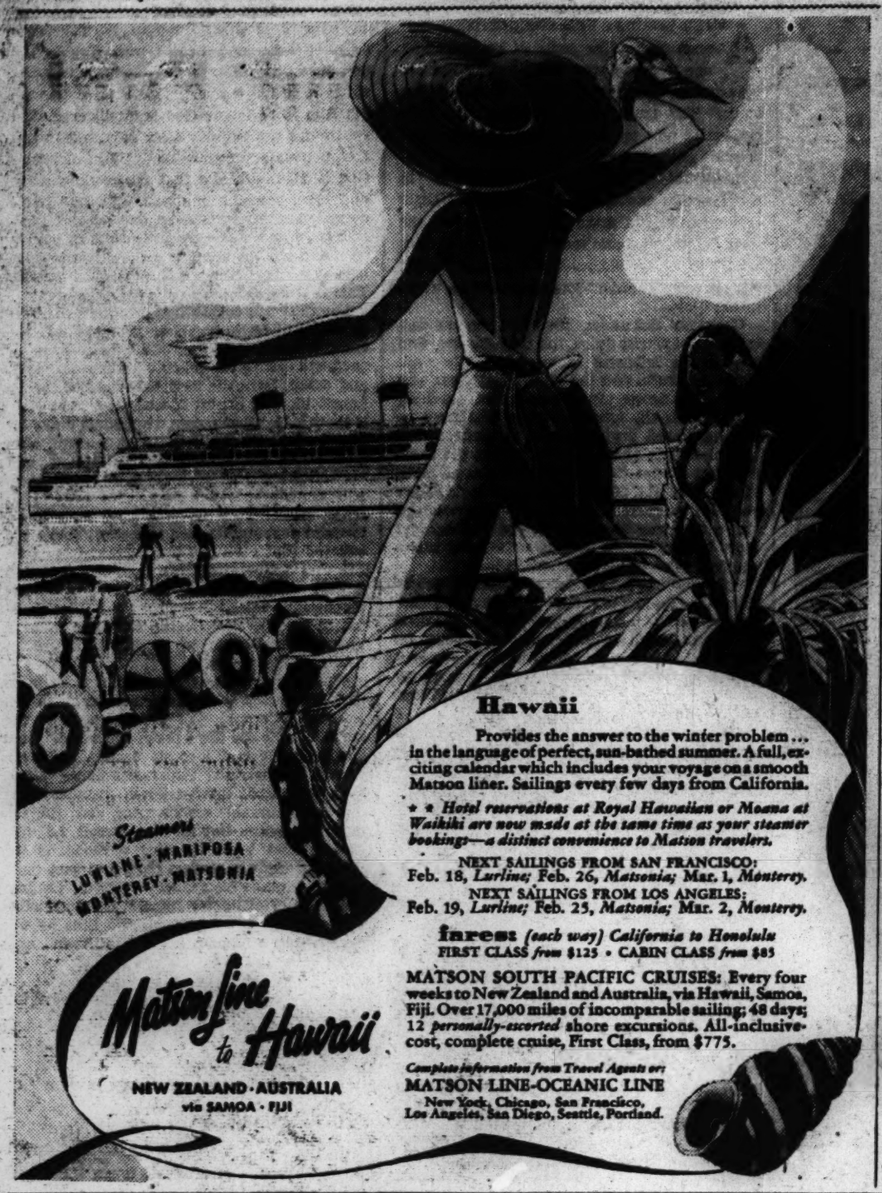

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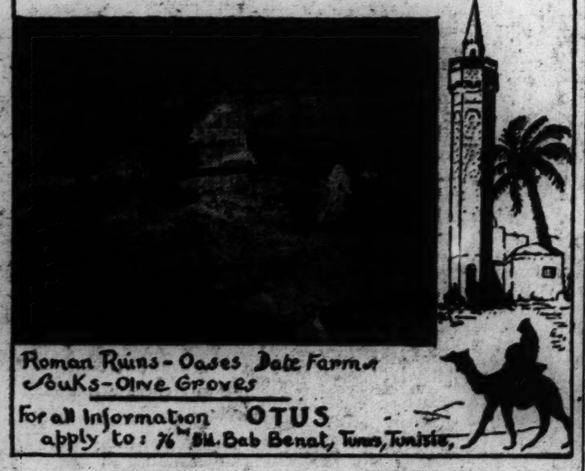

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The Home Forum

I Left Behind in Galway—

I LEFT behind in Galway—a marble necklace, a Claddagh ring, and a 'bus-ride to Connemara. I left behind in Galw y, rows of little painted shops and never saw them open their shutters wide to the *wurruld*. These are only a few of the things I missed by spending a Sunday instead of a Monday there.

For Galway is a place I went to with eyes turned forward and came away from with eyes in the back of my head. It is a place that came into my heart and left a large fragment in a small corner of it beside a spot of emptiness that only more of Galway can fill.

IT WAS OF a nine-o'clock northern darkness by the time we got through the customs shed, though we had entered Galway Harbor in early afternoon. The long June twilight had deepened into a backdrop for stars, as we emerged from the wooden portal into the strange new land. The road was rough and hilly, the air spacious and clean, up from the waterfront to the center of the town. Where we waited for the hotel 'bus, a few jaunting cars ("outside cars," in the native idiom) stood temptingly about. A fellow traveller, going to more romantic but perhaps less commodious quarters than the railway hospice we had picked, went toppling off on one, looking precariously happy.

We should ride in a jaunting car too, I promised myself, before that night was over. But it was a Saturday night and, by the time we had had good Irish bread and butter and Irish tea in our big, old-fashioned hotel room, everything outside was closed tight. The jaunting cars had evidently all gone to bed.

WE WALKED THE narrow, crooked streets in sheer delight. We saw our first castle—a small, brick dwelling house with filigreed stone facings, rising abruptly from the sidewalk on a slanting corner. It was Lynch's Castle, whose troubled history, oddly enough, had been told us in America, by the taxi driver who took us to our steamer. The story oozed out to us anew over the edges of the commercial sign that now labelled it Bank.

We passed the little shop fronts, barred with shaky wooden shutters or frail iron grilles, painted superstructures in variegated colors piled on top of them in broken rhythms of uneven line. One tiny shop was open. The shelves were filled with huge loaves of bread that looked as if they had been puffed up with free air. We stopped to sniff the bread—and look at postcards—of Lynch's Castle.

Brave at an intersection of the winding streets, boldly proclaimed in big letters and design, in a broad upper window, was the Claddagh ring. Two gold hands and a gold heart between their clasping, a golden lover's knot beneath. "And what, pray, is a Claddagh ring?" was my fleeting question. I was to learn in time. It was to become more desirable and remain unattainable. But, for the present, I left it there, at least half-forgotten amid other trinkets of the jeweler's display.

YES, GALWAY IS a place where I was awakened by fairy voices. It is a fact and no whimsy about it. I thought the sounds that woke me in Galway were made by Ireland's little people getting breakfast. In the half-haze of an Irish dawning and the crammed web of landing impressions from the night before, the mewing of gulls and chatter of birds naturally sounded like fairies talking. There was a shrill note to the clatter. Had somebody burned the bacon?

By the time I reached the great open window, all was still. Every tree was embossed against the lovely five o'clock light that hung over the quadrangle of park opposite. Every leaf, copper and bronze and green, stood out and shook itself gently in the creeping sunshine. They might have just been clapping their hands. The green lawn was worn brown in paths and patches. The tall iron railing that surrounded the park did not always shut fairies or people out.

In the solemn light, in the Sunday stillness, all the little shop and house fronts bordering the square were modelled like so many hand-wrought confections, each absolutely unlike the others. There would be a pink top to a chocolate colored shop-front, yellow over dusty rose, grey under blue. Even the line of wren-brown houses on one side was individually composed. At the far end, huddled with other ramshackle buildings, was our travelling friend's hotel, its ancient lineage announced in a bright coat-of-arms on the straggling façade.

I WAS LOOKING across the park at that old, weatherbeaten building, and at the next one to it, a shabby frame structure, which, like Lynch's Castle, was now labelled Bank, when suddenly I became aware of another person looking, too, a tourist, I assumed, who also had been awakened by the fairies' clatter. He was dressed in a bisque-colored uniform from helmet to boot; a rather large person, I thought, sitting motionless, with his back to me, in the park, and never once moving his head. He just seemed to sit and stare at the old building opposite, labelled Bank, without budging finger or toe. But the gates were closed. How did he get in?

It was eerie. It made me uncomfortable. It is one thing to think you hear fairy voices when you are half asleep. To actually see, when you are wide awake, an overgrown human being sitting with such inhuman stillness and nobody else about, was uncanny. You'd think he was a statue. Ah, that was it. He *was* a statue. It was the native poet, Patrick O'Connor, sitting with his back to me; only he was not staring at the Bank, but looking down tenderly and reflectively at a stone tablet, a stone pencil in his hand—as I found out several hours afterward.

ALL OF WHICH is winding slowly to the marble necklace. All in good time. At the moment, an extraordinarily large milk can drove past, in a sort of wicker basket. There was a horse and driver too, but the amazing milk can concealed them. Soon, young girls began to click their heels sharply on the pavement, drawing on their fresh white gloves, as they hurried in short, tight little steps, to church.

Galway was waking. And so was my companion. Things began to look more matter-of-fact. Yet not quite so matter-of-fact as anything at home. A translucent film, maybe a mist from the sea, maybe the magic atmosphere of the unfamiliar, hovers over the town, touching commonplace with fantasy—for the outsider.

The 'buses were gathering in the square. "We must hurry," I said, "if we are to catch the morning 'bus to Connemara." But there had first to be dressing and breakfast. That over, no 'buses were in sight. I thought of the green wooded, far-off hills and would not be comforted, until I learned that no 'bus at all went to Connemara on Sunday. It was a short seaside jaunt they took on this day, one that we would be taking with them that afternoon.

AS THIS STORY is not about what did happen, but about what didn't—about the things I missed in Galway—I will brush over the way the sun melted into a steady shower and drenched us as we rode at last in a jaunting car that morning (a tale that has already been told), the way we had a workman's meal in an Irish boarding-house by mistake, and return to the way I saw the necklace of Connemara marble and looked covetously upon it.

It was beside the Claddagh ring, in a showcase in the hotel lobby. But whereas there were a number of Claddagh rings (our outside car driver had described to us the settlement of thatched white huts that was the Claddagh and the wedding ring that had been in traditional use among the people living there), there was only one marble necklace. It was made up, an average neck-length, of small irregular pieces strung on a silver cord. No two pieces were alike, in shape or tone. Some were deeply shaded, green as the Connemara woodland might be, some veined like marble leaves, others pale as jade. Yet no jade would ever be so precious to me as that treasure from Irish hills, carved and assembled by Irish hands. Would it be heavy to wear? The pieces looked thin as wafers. Would it be costly? Fortunately, I could not know.

For the exhibit belonged to the jeweler of the upper window display. His shop would not open until nine o'clock on Monday. And our train left for Dublin at eight. The showcase was locked and could not be opened on the Sabbath Day.

SO I LEFT them there reluctantly—the necklace of Connemara marble and the Claddagh ring of fisherfolks' espousal, to be looked back upon with a pleasurable wistfulness—as I do the 'bus-ride we didn't take to Connemara and the boat-journey to the Aran Islands there was no time for.

I like the picture they make—with the painted shop fronts in the town and the thatched whitewashed cottages farther out, the salt spray on glistening rocks and the stark islands beyond, and the dear soft-spoken people—of all I left behind in Galway, yet carry with me everywhere.

MARGARET LLOYD

Lines to a Marble Clock

OF course, your very style belittles you:
"A homely, old Victorian clock," they say,
"Too bad to put such fine, expensive works
Into a heavy thing like that old case.
Strange things were done, though,
In those curious days."

I, who have known you long, feel differently;
I love the ringing music of your strike,
Because you are "a clumsy, marble thing"
I shall not give you up: your silvery ring
Brings me a picture that I greatly like:
Out of the misty Long Ago I see
A parlor of out-dated dignity;
A marble mantel, intricately carved;
Slender old chairs of rosewood and brocade;
Curtains of filmy lace, a painted shade
On the tall table-lamp; a cabinet
Where all the treasured family bits were kept—
A fan of yellow ivory, figurines,
Small painted cups, shells from some distant sea,
A wedding handkerchief of cobweb lace,
A Wedgwood pitcher of exquisite grace—

Your simple, rigid lines were quite in place
Within that formal room.
And yet, you seem to be
Equally settled and at home with me
Here, where books line the walls and overflow
Onto the table where you quietly stand
As if they knew no firm, restraining hand
But tumbled freely on the desk, the chair,
Feeling secure and welcome anywhere.

How bright the fires of memory leap and glow
As I glance at you, standing stiffly there!

ELEANOR G. R. YOUNG

California Street in Winter

ALL night the rain danced merrily on roof, pavement, garden; but this morning the sky is clearest blue and the sun is bright and warm.

Along the street, houses and gardens are smiling their gratitude. The green shingled roof of a garage, steaming in the warm sunshine, is draped with a brilliant rose-purple bougainvillea. A garden walk curves between two rows of slender rose trees, topped with soft colored roses and laden with crystal raindrops. On either side of a flight of steps that leads up to a doorway, little Japanese quince trees are opening their red blossoms on artistic bare stems.

On a corner, almost under a great deodar, is a generous mound where a million pansies are lifting their laughing faces to the sun. And here a recent memory intrudes itself: side by side on Christmas night this same tall deodar, ablaze then with Christmas lights, and the little pansies at its foot looking up together to the stars.

Tall poinsettias and a few hibiscus are still bright against white walls, and many another flower brightens this long street that seems to end at last at the base of a purple mountain.

F. Z.

Today I Saw a Crocus

TODAY I saw a crocus,
Today I heard the sound
Of tender brooks that murmur
Under snowy ground.
I heard the sob and gurgle
Of melting ice on eaves
Yielding to the miracle
Of eager-thrusting leaves.

Today I saw a robin,
Today a snowdrop pushed
Its delicate head above the earth,
And pussy-willows brushed
My shoulder as I wandered;
And I could almost feel
The emerald shoots of new-born grass
Under my heel!

MARY ATWATER TAYLOR

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by Peter Savary

RAINY AFTERNOON IN A LONDON SQUARE

LATE afternoon: the road-sweepers have gone home and taxis and pedestrians are few. The London square is deserted and the rain and wind are free to play at being pavement-artists, stippling the ground with leaf mosaics. The muffin man and his bell have come and gone. Tomorrow children and their nurses will be in possession again. But this afternoon the square is empty—silent.

Winter Roses

IT WAS winter when we saw the garden again. A squall of snowy rain blew from the hill as the car faced the steep roadway; but it passed before we reached the gate, leaving a tense evening chill behind it.

In the garden it was almost dark. As we moved up the drive, the chauffeur, who had been acting as gardener in our absence, said that there were roses on the bushes, but it was too late to see. It was too cold as well. We hurried into the house, set fires burning in the grates and clocks ticking.

Far away to the west a broken yellow strip, like a glow of light behind a torn blind, told where the sun had set. Between the horizon and the house lay a wide stretch of darkened moorland, with only the hunched shoulder of a bush visible here and there. Night had come swiftly.

THE HIPS AND haws of a bush rattled against the window. I thought of the roses in the garden beds. Roses seemed strangely out of place in that cold darkness. I crossed the room and went to the window. Something had happened to the sky. It was no longer heavy with clouds, but quiet and clear, and a large moon that seemed to have arrived swiftly told that the storm had gone.

I pushed the window open, and noticed that ice was already forming on the sill. The wind had left complete silence behind it and a mystifying sense of action where all seemed still; of frost forming designs on the panes, and of ice stealing slyly over the shallow rain pools.

ON A SUDDEN impulse, I left the house for the garden. Stepping beyond the light thrown from the hall door was like entering a darkened pool. I picked my way through it as one picks one's way through water, slowly and cautiously, the darkness seeming to make a definite thrust against my feet. Something in the darkness clutched at my skirt. Without knowing it, I had reached the rose beds.

By the light of the moon I saw the buds, fat at the base and closely folded at the tip. Many were creamy white, but some were dark red, so dark as to be almost black. Perhaps the rain had stained them. I picked a bunch with stiff fingers; and, carrying them into the house, arranged them in a bowl in my room, thinking that by the morning they would be out. But I was wrong. The buds were hard as winter itself, firm and immovable, gripping the faint scent within their hearts to keep it warm.

D. A. L.

Declaring the Truth

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AFTER hearing a little about Christian Science or reading some of its literature, one may ask what is meant by the expression, so frequently used, "declaring the truth." The truth being all-important, it is eminently wise to know exactly what the expression means.

The word "declare," partly defined as "to make known explicitly," springs from a Latin root meaning "to make clear." Regarding the word "truth," it would indeed be daring to offer a reply to the age-old question, "What is truth?" were not the inspired Word of God to be found in the Bible.

Christian Scientists, therefore, accept the teaching of Christ Jesus, the Way-shower, who said to his followers (John 8:32), "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." They accept also the Scriptural teaching that man is the image of God; that, even as Jesus declared, grapes cannot be gathered "of thorns, or figs of thistles," and that the same fountain cannot "send forth at the same place sweet water and bitter." Scriptural logic shows that the image and likeness of God partakes of the nature and character of the Father, and from the perfection of God necessarily infers the perfection of all His creation.

Spiritually to apprehend the truth is scientifically to see the unreality of all that is unlike perfect being, including sin, sorrow, sickness, and death. Such scientific knowing is based on the inspired teaching of the Bible, which shows that declarations of Truth had been made by prophets and others since first the truth about God dawned in human consciousness.

The healing efficacy of the truth is frequently spoken of in the Bible. It may be traced from the earliest unfolding of righteousness to the patriarchs and the prophets, through the teachings of the Way-shower, Christ Jesus, who declared the spiritual man's oneness with the Father, on to the disciple's declaration, "Beloved, now are we the sons of God," until we hear the paean of triumph, as given in Revelation, "The Lord God omnipotent reigneth." These declarations of divine truth, and the inward assent to Truth are the means through which men rise into the understanding of man as God's reflection. The declaration of spiritual truth is a type of prayer. Not the kind which pleads that God will send us what we think necessary, but that which recognizes the fact that Life, God, is ever present, ever active, all-intelligent, and that man is, not a poor and unhappy mortal, pleading for the supplying of bare necessities, but is now and forever His image and likeness, enjoying all that God expresses!

A flood of light is thrown upon this point on page 2 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, where she writes regarding prayer: "God is Love. Can we ask Him to be more? God is intelligence. Can we inform the infinite Mind of anything He does not already comprehend?" To know that God is All-in-all, and that His work is done, and bring thought into line with the divine completeness so as to avail ourselves of ever-present, ever-waiting good, displaces in human consciousness the belief in evil, and substitutes harmony, love, peace, goodness, and health. This is true prayer.

The time will come when our understanding of God will be so complete that our uplifted consciousness, reflecting the omnipotence of good, will destroy the beliefs of sickness, poverty, and death. Here the legitimate question of an honest inquirer arises: If God is entirely good, if there is no other power, why should a mental argument be necessary in order to attain harmony? The simple reply is that harmony and perfection are spiritual, and are here now—eternal, undisturbed. But men have listened to other voices. They have believed man to be made of dust and doomed to sorrow. They have believed that each one has a present material life and will entirely his own. In Christian Science, this falsity is referred to as animal magnetism, which is unmasked in a short chapter in Science and Health, admitted to be a unique contribution to literature as well as healingly instructive.

Whatever evil may seek to do, it is for us to consider the Way-shower's statement to his faithful followers: "Ye are the salt of the earth. . . . Ye are the light of the world." Does one promptly and joyously declare and avail himself of the truth? Experience shows, rather, that the carnal mind tries to insinuate that one is a miserable sinner, poor, sick, the son of Adam, error. But let him awake! Let him declare that man, his true selfhood, is the image of the one perfect God, and that he is perfect, even as his Father is perfect. Let him declare and claim for himself his inalienable birthright as a son of God, and thus he will demonstrate righteous peace, health, and harmony here and now.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Park Bench

THE small exclusive city park
is wrapped in an ample quilt of white.
Behind its locked wrought-iron gates
no quick voices of children touch the winter stillness.
On a bench, pillow-soft with snow,
a large ragged sparrow feeds a small scrawny sparrow.
A winter appetite satisfied.
Some weeks, and the big drifts will melt.
Some weeks more, and the words painted on the brown back of the bench
will stand sharp in the sun:
"For Nurses And Children Only."

HOLGER LUNDBERGH

Die Wahrheit erklären

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

JEMAND, der etwas von der Christlichen Wissenschaft gehört oder etwas von ihrer Literatur gelesen hat, mag fragen, was mit dem so oft gebrauchten Ausdruck „die Wahrheit erklären" gemeint sei. Da die Wahrheit das Allerwichtigste ist, ist es ungemein weise, genau zu wissen, was der Ausdruck bedeutet.

Das Wort „erklären" bedeutet „klar machen". Was aber das Wort „Wahrheit" betrifft, so wäre es in der Tat vermessen, auf die uralte Frage: „Was ist Wahrheit?" eine Antwort zu geben, wenn das göttlich eingegebene Wort Gottes nicht in der Bibel zu finden wäre.

Die Christlichen Wissenschafter bekennen sich daher zu der Lehre des Wegweisers Christi Jesu, der zu seinen Nachfolgern sagte (Joh. 8, 32): „Ihr werdet die Wahrheit erkennen, und die Wahrheit wird euch frei machen". Sie anerkennen auch die Lehre der Bibel, daß der Mensch das Bild Gottes ist; daß man, wie Jesus erklärte, nicht Trauben lesen kann „von den Dornen oder Feigen von den Disteln", und daß nicht ein Brunnen „aus einem Loch süß und bitter quillt". Die Folgerichtigkeit der Bibel zeigt, daß das Bild und Gleichnis Gottes das Wesen und den Charakter des Vaters hat, und aus der Vollkommenheit Gottes folgt unbedingt die Vollkommenheit Seiner ganzen Schöpfung.

Die Wahrheit geistig erfassen, heißt die Unwirklichkeit alles dessen, was mit dem vollkommenen Sein nicht übereinstimmt, Sünde, Leid, Krankheit und Tod eingeschlossen, wissenschaftlich sehen. Dieses wissenschaftliche Wissen beruht auf der göttlich eingegebenen Lehre der Bibel, die zeigt, daß Erklärungen der Wahrheit von Propheten und anderen gemacht wurden, seit die Wahrheit über Gott zum erstenmal im menschlichen Bewußtsein dämmerte.

Von der Heilwirkung der Wahrheit ist in der Bibel oft die Rede. Sie läßt sich verfolgen vom ersten Entfalten der Gerechtigkeit im Bewußtsein der Erzväter und der Propheten an, durch die Lehren des Wegweisers Christus Jesus hindurch, der des geistigen Menschen Einssein mit dem Vater erklärte, weiter zu der Erklärung des Jüngers: „Meine Lieben, wir sind nun Gottes Kinder", bis wir in der Offenbarung des Johannes das Siegeslied hören: „Der allmächtige Gott hat das Reich eingenommen". Diese Erklärungen der göttlichen Wahrheit und die innere Übereinstimmung mit der Wahrheit sind das Mittel, wodurch sich die Menschen zu dem Verständnis erheben, daß der Mensch die Widerspiegelung Gottes ist. Das Erklären geistiger Wahrheit ist eine Art Gebet; doch nicht die Art, die fleht, daß Gott uns sende, was wir für nötig halten, sondern die die Tatsache erkennt, daß das Leben, Gott, immer gegenwärtig, immer tätig, allweise ist, und daß der Mensch kein armer und unglücklicher Sterblicher ist, der um Versorgung mit dem Lebensnotwendigen fleht, sondern jetzt und immerdar Gottes Bild und Gleichnis ist, das alles genießt, was Gott ausdrückt!

Helles Licht auf diesen Punkt wirft Mary Baker Eddy auf Seite 2 des christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuchs „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift", wo sie über das Gebet schreibt: „Gott ist Liebe. Können wir Ihn bitten, mehr zu sein? Gott ist Intelligenz. Können wir das unendliche Gemüt über irgend etwas belehren, was es nicht schon begreift?" Wissen, daß Gott das All in allem ist, und daß Sein Werk getan ist, und in Übereinstimmung mit der göttlichen Vollständigkeit denken, damit wir uns das immergegenwärtige, immer wartende Gute zunutze machen, verdrängt im menschlichen Bewußtsein den Glauben an das Böse und ersetzt ihn durch Harmonie, Liebe, Frieden, Güte und Gesundheit. Das ist wahres Gebet.

Die Zeit wird kommen, wo wir Gott so vollständig verstehen werden, daß unser gehobenes Bewußtsein, das die Allmacht des Guten widerspiegelt, die Annahmen Krankheit, Armut und Tod vernichtet. Hier erhebt sich die berechtigte Frage ehrlicher Forscher: Wenn Gott ganz gut ist, wenn es keine andere Macht gibt, warum sollte dann eine mentale Beweisführung nötig sein, um Harmonie zu erlangen? Die einfache Erwiderung ist, daß Harmonie und Vollkommenheit geistig sind, und daß sie—ewig, ungestört—jetzt hier sind. Aber die Menschen haben auf andere Stimmen gehört. Sie haben geglaubt, daß der Mensch aus Staub gemacht und zu Leid verurteilt sei. Sie haben geglaubt, daß jeder gegenwärtig ein materielles Leben und einen materiellen Willen habe und sie ganz sein eigen nennen könne. In der Christlichen Wissenschaft wird diese Unwahrheit als tierischer Magnetismus bezeichnet, der in einem kurzen Kapitel in Wissenschaft und Gesundheit entlarvt ist. Dieses Kapitel ist anerkanntermaßen nicht nur ein einzigartiger Beitrag zur Literatur, sondern es erweist sich auch lehrreich für das Heilen.

Was auch das Böse zu tun trachtet, uns liegt es ob, des Wegweisers Erklärung an seine treuen Nachfolger zu beherzigen: „Ihr seid das Salz der Erde. . . . Ihr seid das Licht der Welt". Erklärt einer sofort und freudig die Wahrheit und macht er Gebrauch von ihr? Die Erfahrung zeigt eher, daß das fleischliche Gemüt ihm einzureden sucht, er sei ein elender Sünder, er sei arm, krank, der Sohn Adams, des Irrtums. Aber laßt ihn aufwachen! Laßt ihn erklären, daß der Mensch, sein wahres Selbst, das Bild des einen vollkommenen Gottes ist, und daß er so vollkommen ist wie sein Vater! Laßt ihn sein unveräußerliches Geburtsrecht als Sohn Gottes erklären und für sich beanspruchen und so gerechten Frieden, Gesundheit und Harmonie hier und jetzt beweisen!

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Pictures Without Shadows

IN OLD Japanese color-prints there are, as a rule, no shadows. And the Plain of Higo, all shadowless, broadens greenly to the horizon, where the blue spectres of the peaks seem to float in the enormous glow. But the vast level presents no uniform hue: it is banded and seamed by all tones of green, intercrossed as if laid on by long strokes of a brush. In this again the vision resembles some scene from a Japanese picture-book.

Open such a book for the first time, and you receive a peculiarly startling impression, a sensation of surprise, which causes you to think: "How strangely, how curiously, these people feel and see Nature!" The wonder of it grows upon you, and you ask: "Can it be possible their senses are so utterly different from ours?" . . . "All this is magically vivid; the inexplicable color is Nature's own. But why does the thing seem so ghostly?"

Well, chiefly because of the absence of shadows. What prevents you from missing them at once is the astounding skill in the recognition and use of color-values. The scene, however, is not depicted as if illumined from one side, but as if throughout suffused with light. Now there are really moments when landscapes do wear this aspect; but our artists rarely study them.

Be it nevertheless observed that the old Japanese loved shadows made by the moon, and painted the same, because these were weird and did not interfere with color. But they had no admiration for shadows that blacken and break the charm of the world under the sun.—From "Out of the East," by LAFCADIO HEARN. (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin.)

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 16-17 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1938

Council Urges City Hospital Investigation

Calls on Mayor Tobin to Name Inquiry Board of Five for Purpose

Woman to Serve

Passes $35,000 Salary Slash Order but Delays Move to Cut Ferry Service

The City Council yesterday passed an order introduced by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin reducing the pay of department heads by $35,000, but delayed passage of another order by the Mayor cutting East Boston ferry service which would save the city over $100,000 annually.

At the same meeting the Council passed an order introduced by City Councilor John F. Dowd calling upon the Mayor to appoint a committee of five, one to be a woman, to conduct a thorough investigation of the Boston City Hospital. This committee, the order stipulated, must not include anyone connected with City Hall or the hospital.

These three orders comprised the important business accomplished by the Council, but the session lasted three hours and drew crowds which filled every seat in the galleries at Faneuil Hall. The Council will not meet again Until Feb. 28.

Mayor Tobin's order asking the Council to approve salary reductions of department heads by which the city will save about $35,000 annually revealed that the Corporation Counsel, Henry Parkman Jr., is among those receiving a cut. His salary of $10,000 was the highest in the city service, except for the Mayor. Under the new schedule it will be $9,000.

Only One Objector

Councilors praised Mayor Tobin for this action. Only Councilor Robert Gardner Wilson Jr., (R) of Dorchester raised a voice against passage of the order yesterday. He said that the salary reductions did not "go far enough" and suggested that an order including other department heads be substituted. Mr. Wilson finding that he stood alone in this position did not press the issue.

Mayor Tobin's second order requesting the Council to authorize the sale of two ferry boats and cut the Boston-East Boston ferry service was held up for at least a fortnight by Councilor John I. Fitzgerald, of Ward 3, which is the district in Boston served by the ferries. Councilor Fitzgerald asserted that since Councilor Francis W. Irwin of East Boston was not then present it would be unfair to approve the Mayor's order.

The ferries are now largely used by horse-drawn vehicles and Mayor Tobin believes that the city should not spend $300,000 a year for so limited a service. Revenue received comes to about $30,000, one tenth of the cost of the ferries. If two ferry boats are auctioned off, cost of the ferry service will be reduced to about $150,000, it is believed, and the city will also receive at least $100,000 in the sale of the boats.

Home Rule Speech Cheered

For the first time since the new City Council has been in session, a speech from the floor brought repeated cheers from the gallery yesterday. After Councilor Dowd introduced his order calling for an investigation of the City Hospital he delivered a long speech in which he attacked the Board of Trustees of the Hospital and criticized the qualifications of Miss Laura R. Logan as superintendent of nurses at the institution.

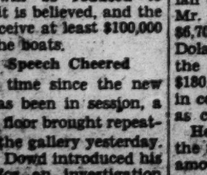
Miss Logan and eight assistant superintendents come from outside Massachusetts and Councilor Dowd shouted to the galleries that what the city needs is to "give Boston jobs to Boston girls."

After Councilor Dowd had finished Councilor Henry L. Shattuck took the floor and said that he sympathized with the desire of local citizens to work in local institutions. But in an important institution like the City Hospital, he continued, nothing should be spared to offer the finest service that can possibly be attained. Boston should scour the country to bring the best talent to its hospitals.

There were no cheers as Councilor Shattuck sat down. R. O. S., Jr.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Increasing cloudiness and continued cold, with the lowest temperature 10 to 15 tonight; Wednesday cloudy and not so cold, probably followed by snow; moderate northwest, shifting to north and northeast winds.

Maine: Fair tonight; Wednesday cloudy followed by snow; not so cold on the south coast Wednesday.

New Hampshire, Vermont and Connecticut: Partly cloudy and continued cold tonight; Wednesday cloudy followed by snow.

Massachusetts: Partly cloudy and continued cold tonight; Wednesday cloudy followed by snow, not so cold on the coast.

Rhode Island: Partly cloudy and continued cold tonight, Wednesday cloudy, not quite so cold, followed by snow.

Atlantic Coast Easiport to Sandy Hook: Moderate to fresh north winds tonight shifting to northeast Wednesday and becoming fresh over the south portion; weather becoming overcast followed by snow Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	19	19	Minneapolis	4	6
Bermuda	64	66	New Orleans	58	68
Chicago	24	32	New York	22	22
Denver	24	34	Norfolk	36	56
Helena	-8	10	Philadelphia	24	34
Jacksonville	58	80	St. Louis	30	50
Los Angeles	50	62	San Francisco	48	58
Miami	60	70	Washington	32	32

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Feb. 15.
B—Minimum, Feb. 14.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 11:30 p. m.; height 10.4 feet.
Wednesday, 12:00 midnight; height 10.9 feet.

Light all vehicles by 5:45 p. m.

Educators Strike Blow At Proposed New Taxes

In Boston Today

Dormitory Tax Bill Is Opposed

A solid phalanx of Massachusetts educators today stormed the State House to oppose legislation to force tax-exempt educational and other institutions to pay a partial tax on student dormitories and faculty homes.

Appearing before the Legislative Committee on Taxation, the educators warned that such legislation would endanger Massachusetts preeminence in education and pointed out that college and university education is a $100,000,000 business in Massachusetts.

The opposing educators included Dr. Karl T. Compton, President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Henry L. Shattuck, Treasurer of Harvard University, and representatives from Wellesley College, Boston College, Holy Cross College, Tufts College and other institutions.

Before the educators unlimbered their vocal cannonade against the bill, Representative John J. Foley, Cambridge Democrat and sponsor of the legislation, told the committee the financial problems of Cambridge are the result, in the main, of property tax exemption.

Of the entire Cambridge property valuation totaling $167,831,000, $66,561,000 is represented by tax exempt property, the Representative pointed out. In other words, 41.1 per cent of the city's total property is tax exempt.

If the educational institutions paid the full tax on their property, he said, the Cambridge tax rate would drop from $39.60 to $24.34.

The Representative's bill provides that educational and other tax-exempt institutions pay 10 per cent of the tax on all student dormitories and faculty homes. He said Cambridge must obtain financial help.

Mr. Shattuck pointed out that Massachusetts is rapidly losing its pre-eminent position in the textile and shoe industries, and that the State can maintain its pre-eminent position in the educational field only under favorable laws.

Bill to Regulate Gas Prices Filed

The city of Boston today filed a bill in the Legislature which, if passed, may have a substantial effect upon regulation of the price of gas to households of Boston and 10 other cities and towns served by the Boston Consolidated Gas Company.

To understand the bill requires that a certain amount of background be reviewed.

Up to the present, in consequence of a law passed in 1903, the State Department of Public Utilities has not felt it necessary, in determining gas rates to be paid by consumers, to give much weight to evidence of the cost of producing the gas, according to an explanation by Henry Parkman, Jr., Corporation Counsel of Boston.

Rather, the D. P. U. has thought it sufficient, in passing upon the contracts of price of gas furnished the Boston company by its parent, Eastern Gas and Fuel Associates, to simply find that the Boston company could not produce the gas cheaper than it could buy it, according to Mr. Parkman.

The bill filed by the city today requires that the D. P. U. shall now consider the cost of manufacture of such gas by the parent company as well as whether or not it would cost the Boston Company more to produce gas than buy it.

And the importance of this bill to consumers, pointed out by Mr. Parkman, lies in the fact that approximately one-half of the operating expenses are incurred in the purchase of gas from its parent, Eastern Gas and Fuel Associates.

Thus as the new measure is enacted, the D. P. U. will be required to investigate the cost of producing or manufacturing gas even though it is by a parent corporation and not by the Boston Consolidated Gas Company, which is merely a distributer.

Boston Claims Payment to Dolan

The City of Boston through its Corporation Counsel, Henry Parkman, Jr., today renewed its offensive to obtain complete compensation from Edmund L. Dolan, former city treasurer, for illegal profits garnered by Dolan while he was in the service of the city. This time, the city filed a claim in the Federal District Court to a sum of $3,800 paid to Dolan by Alfred J. Pote, Boston radio dealer, in a deal which transferred ownership of Dolan's yacht, Maicaway, to the radio dealer.

It seems that Dolan owed Mr. Pote $6,700 for a radio installation. Because of this claim, the Federal Government seized the yacht. Dolan then agreed to sell the boat to Mr. Pote for $10,500. Deducting the $6,700 owed to him, Mr. Pote paid Dolan $3,800. But Dolan still owes the city of Boston $20,500 from a $180,000 court judgment against him in connection with illegal operations as city treasurer.

Hence, the city action to obtain the $3,800 as partial payment of the amount still due the city.

Two Airplane Trips Resumed

Two week-day round trips by planes of Boston-Maine-Central Vermont Airways between Boston, Manchester and Concord, N. H.; Barre-Montpelier and Burlington, Vt., and Montreal, will be resumed commencing this afternoon, it was announced by Paul F. Collins, President of the lines. The late afternoon schedule from Boston and the early morning schedule from Montreal had been suspended for about two weeks, pending adjustment of air-mail schedules.

A new Lockheed Electra ship for the line arrived at the East Boston Airport late yesterday afternoon, after Capt. Milton H. Anderson, Operations Manager, had flown it from Chicago and it will be ready

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

Origin Labels On Goods Sought

Two bills requiring plain labeling of goods sold in this state to indicate the origin of the goods, was strongly favored today by 20 legislators and two Mayors before the Legislative Committee on Mercantile Affairs.

Representatives of the boot and shoe industry favored the bill declaring that the shoe industry in Lynn had declined 87 per cent in the past 20 years largely because of Czechoslovakian competition.

Vermont Bridge Loan Denied; Creditors Are Being Sought

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Feb. 15— Refusal of the State Emergency Board to provide $66,000 needed to complete the Missisquoi Bay bridge, spanning northern Lake Champlain between West Swanton and East Alburgh, on the ground the situation does not constitute an "unforeseen emergency," has left the Commission frantically sounding out financial sources that might supply the money. In reality, only about $10,000 is needed to finish certain construction that the bridge may be opened to traffic but outstanding bills must be paid before $47,000 still due from the federal Government on the bridge account can be obtained by the Commission.

"Gross mismanagement" was charged against the Commission in a report presented to the Emergency Board by Governor Aiken, who had quietly named two attorneys during the past month to investigate acts of the Commission. The attorneys were Ernest W. Gibson, Jr. of Brattleboro, Secretary of the State Senate, and Samuel H. Blackmer of Bennington, the Governor's Executive Clerk. This report, officials say, undoubtedly influenced the Commission in rejection of the appeal for additional funds.

What the Report Said

The confidential report made to Governor Aiken by the investigators was reported as declaring there was nothing "criminally wrong in the conduct of bridge affairs" but concluded the Commission had been careless in allowing members of their families to benefit from the construction. Specifically, the investigators said that the son-in-law of Chairman E. T. Bradley of Swanton, had received a $2,000-commission from the sale of $200,000 worth of first mortgage bonds. His name was mentioned merely as Gates of Connecticut. These were sold to the E. H. Rollins Co. of Boston.

Legal fees paid during the last year and a half by the Bridge Commission total more than $12,000, all but $1,200 or $1,400 of which was paid to Harold Sylvester and Robert Ready of the firm of Sylvester and Ready of St. Albans. Both Mr. Sylvester and Mr. Ready, who appeared before the State Emergency Board, defended the reasonableness of their charges. They explained that most of their time had been devoted to

(Continued on Page 10, Column 8)

Move to Repeal Teacher Oath Opened Again

Drama of Past Years Is Absent as Committee Sits in Boston

Few on Hand

Lacking the spectacular and dramatic situations which arose in the Legislature last year, but lacking nothing in the determination of proponents to have the measure wiped off the statute books, the battle over the repeal of the Teachers' Oath Law was re-opened today before the Legislative Committee on Education.

Proponents and opponents together did not total more than 200, compared to the overflow throng which jammed Gardner Auditorium last year when the Legislature voted in favor of repeal but Gov. Charles F. Hurley vetoed the repeal. The proponents, in opening their case today, used their small representation as an argument. Spokesmen said they had made no attempt to "pack" the auditorium and had every confidence that the Committee on Education and the Legislature would again pass the repeal bill, ending the oath law passed in 1935.

Among the opponents to repeal were Mrs. Frank W. Page of Boston, former school teacher, who said she did not see why anyone would object to taking the oath; Thomas Dorgan, legislative agent for the City of Boston, father of the Oath Law; Mrs. Susan P. Esler of Wilmington, Mass., representing the American Legion Auxiliary, and Mayor James F. Carens of Newburyport, chairman of the Legislative Committee of the American Legion.

Resolution

John H. Reynolds, counsel for the State Council of Teachers' Unions, leader of the forces for repeal, said his group hoped to persuade the Governor to sign the repeal this year. He read a short resolution, signed by a number of educators and clergymen, describing the law as "a threat against the constitutional guarantees of freedom of expression."

Signers included the Rev. Dr. Samuel A. Eliot, former President of the American Unitarian Association; President Daniel L. Marsh of Boston University, Prof. Kirtley F. Mather and President Roswell Gray Ham of Mt. Holyoke—40 signers in all.

"The Teachers Oath Law has failed to disclose one single Communist in our Massachusetts schools," A. Frank Reel, counsel for the Society for Freedom in Teaching, told the committee. The speaker attacked the Governor for saying in his veto message that "vicious minorities" supported the repeal bill. Mr. Reel pointed out that college presidents, labor organizations and religious groups presumably constituted the Governor's "vicious minorities."

Question of Politics

"This is a question of politics, of political responsibility," he said. "Place this issue before the voters in this election year. The responsibility should be placed where it belongs.

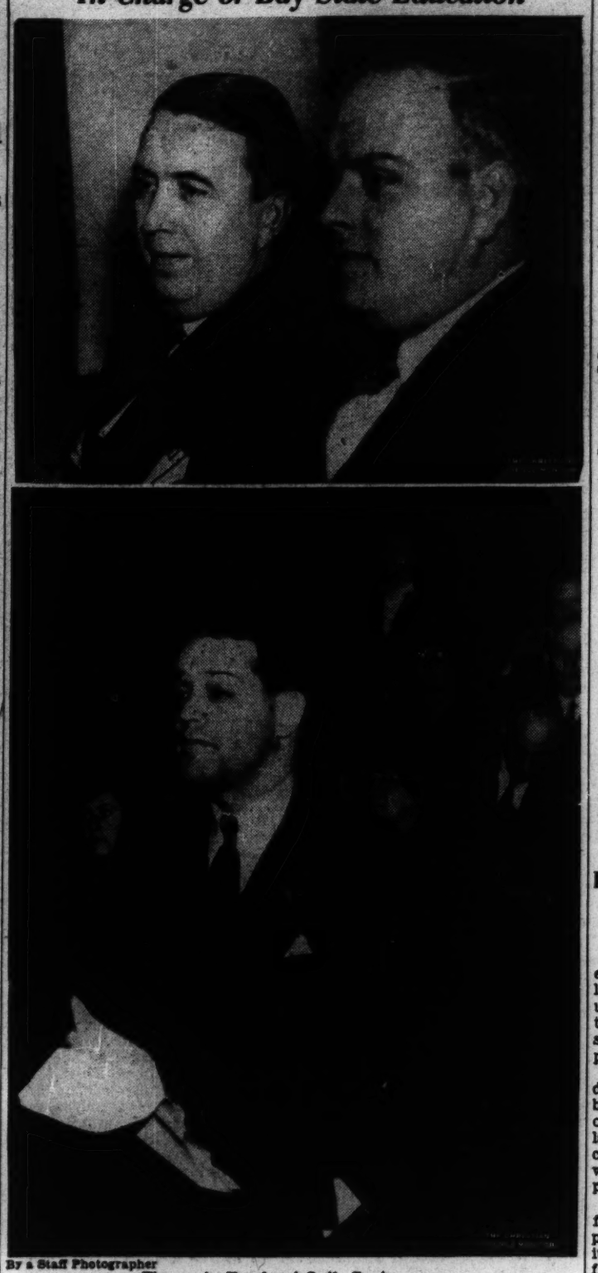
"I do not believe the voters want this stupid legislation, or a Governor who insists upon it."

Kenneth I. Taylor, Secretary of the State Federation of Labor, told the committee the law "served no good purpose whatever" and its only result was to cause the resignation of "two high-principled Tufts professors."

Others recorded in favor of repeal included representatives of the Massachusetts Teachers' Federation, the Committee for Industrial Organization, and the Massachusetts League of Women Voters.

Also favoring repeal were Arthur S. Coolidge, of the Socialist Party of Massachusetts, former Socialist candidate for the U. S. Senate; Philip Frankfeld, Secretary of the Communist Party of Massachusetts, and Prof. Alfred C. Lane, one of the Tuft professors who resigned rather than subscribe to the law.

In Charge of Bay State Education



By a Staff Photographer

Figures in Teachers' Oath Controversy

Upper—James Reardon, at Left, Massachusetts Commissioner of Education, and Patrick J. Sullivan, Deputy Commissioner

Lower—A. Frank Reel, Speaking for Teachers Opposing Oath Law, at Legislative Hearing Today

State Police Put On Duty to Check Prison Outbreaks

State police were held ready today for possible emergency at prison institutions in Massachusetts, as officials studied methods of solving problems which resulted in an uprising at Concord Reformatory.

Arthur T. Lyman, Commissioner of Correction, turned over to Paul C. Ryan, Chief Secretary today his report on the attempted break at Concord of 300 prisoners. The report was expected last night but a hurried conference called by Governor Hurley between Mr. Lyman, Eugene M. McSweeney, State Commissioner of Public Safety, Ralph W. Robart, Chairman of the State Parole Board, and prison officials, held up its compilation.

The conference will be resumed tomorrow.

A detachment of State Police has been mobilized at Concord to thwart a reported incendiary plot at the Reformatory. As part of the defense plan, fire hose has been laid in the cell blocks, it was learned. The State Police detachment has been armed with tear gas and riot guns.

Yesterday's conferences are understood to have established that overcrowding at the State Prison is the present problem and that something must be done to relieve this condition to avoid serious trouble.

Beal to Surrender To North Carolina; Ends 9-Year Flight

Fred Erwin Beal, former Lawrence, Mass., labor leader, is carrying his fight against a 20-year murder sentence right to the office of Gov. Clyde R. Hoey of North Carolina.

Waiving rendition proceedings in this State, where he was arrested as a fugitive Jan. 19, Mr. Beal has left Massachusetts voluntarily, ending a nine-year flight from southern justice.

He is reported traveling leisurely

(Continued on Page 11, Column 6)

New England Fights Cut in Fish Tariff, Process Tax Revival

Duty Reduction as Urged by Canada Would Curtail Boston Fish Business Two-Thirds, According to Estimates Made by Experts

Sharp Protests Planned at Hearings On Anglo-American Trade Agreements

Textile Industry Fears Passage of Farm Bill Will Mean New Levies to Pay for Bounties—Action Assailed as Blow to Industry

Striving with all hands to find a favorable trade wind, Yankee skippers were today buffeted by a series of puffs coming from Washington, all seeming to blow in the wrong direction.

Passage of the Administration's Farm Bill by the Senate yesterday opened immediate need for about $500,000,000 with which to pay benefits and bounties. This, in the opinion of Washington observers, means an early return of processing taxes. Recalling their former complaints against such a tax, New England textile interests prepared today to launch another fight against the levy.

Another item of unsettlement came today when news reached the fish pier that Canadian fishing interests are asking a 50 per cent cut in the tariff on fish as a major proposal in the negotiations for a new reciprocal trade agreement between the United States and Canada. Local fishermen said this would mean a two-thirds curtailment of business on Boston's Fish Pier, largest in the world.

Processing Tax Assailed By Textile Leaders As Hindrance to Recovery

New England cotton textile makers added one more item to their list of New Deal sponsored measures which they consider obstacles to their progress today. It is the strong possibility of a return of the processing tax.

Hardly had the cotton goods industry prepared its briefs, to be filed before Saturday, opposing lowering of tariffs on cotton goods from England in the proposed Anglo-American reciprocal trade treaty than it was confronted with the unhappy prospect of a processing tax.

This prospect is contained in the fact that the Senate yesterday passed the President's farm bill and it now awaits his signature. The farm bill will require about $500,000,000 to finance its payments for crop control. Just how this sum will be raised has not been fully and openly discussed by the President or by other officials, but it is generally assumed in Washington that a processing tax will be asked.

Processing Tax Plans

In fact, it is known that Senator James P. Pope (D) of Idaho will lead a coalition of western and southern Congressmen in an effort to attach a rider providing for the levy on the tax bill coming up for consideration. The impost was also reputedly discussed at a conference between the President, Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., and Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace some time ago.

Sales Tax in Disguise

As the first blast in what is expected to be a steady bombardment of the processing tax proposal, Russell T. Fisher, President of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers today charged that, "enactment of the processing tax will have the immediate effect of increas-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

Experts See Tariff Cut As Serious Threat To Shipbuilding Industry

First realization of the seriousness of the threat to domestic fisheries implied in the proposed series of Anglo-American reciprocal trade agreements shook the colorful fraternity of fishermen, skippers and dealers on Boston's Fish Pier today. A chorus of protest was immediately set in rehearsal for use in Washington when the treaty is under consideration.

Local fishermen were informed that Canadian fishing interests have asked American duties on fish be cut in half. This request, part of the proposals to be negotiated in the new treaty, has already been delivered to the Department of State, it was reported on the Pier.

Notice of the treaty, one of the series which Secretary of State Cordell Hull proposes to negotiate with the British Commonwealth of Nations, had been received here several weeks ago, but news of the specific inclusion of a new tariff schedule for fish was not generally known on Fish Pier until this morning when it had the effect of a bombshell.

Curtailment Forecast

Fishing men immediately asserted that lowering of the tariff to the extent asked by the Canadians would force many of the new large Boston trawlers off the seas. Curtailment of the local fishing industry by as much as 75 per cent was freely forecast on the pier today in the event the treaty is negotiated on the Canadian terms.

This figure of curtailment, fishing operators asserted, was no wild estimate or claim, but was based on the fact that about 80 per cent of the fish now landed here is filleted and about two-thirds of it shipped to the middle west where it is marketed in direct competition with Canadian fish.

While domestic fish quantities far exceed Canadian sales, the Canadian quantity is sufficient to govern prices, so if the present duty of 2½ cents a pound were cut in half, it would immediately reduce Canadian quotations in middle western markets by 1¼ cents a pound.

Not even the brand new Diesel trawlers, less expensive to operate than the older steam ones, could operate at a profit on the reduced margin, the local operators declared today.

Understanding Cited

And this was found to be one of the most aggravating points in discussions. These trawlers, into which some $3,000,000 has been poured in recent months, were largely built with the understanding, or at least the assumption, that the present Canadian rates would be continued, the local fish men said today.

They reviewed the history of Canadian encroachments on their trade, pointing out that at first the domestic industry was dependent almost entirely on salt fish, but has lost virtually all that business now to Canada. Then the domestic industry turned to smoked fish, only to lose that industry to Canada. New England ingenuity then produced the fresh and frozen fillet. And now that is threatened by the new treaty.

Local fish men said today that under the terms of the present law, the President is empowered to cut duties up to 50 per cent. This means, the local men said, that Secretary of State Hull would be able to negotiate the new treaty, so far as the fish issue is concerned, without Congressional action.

Protest Is Made

Boston fishing interests are sending Edward H. Cooley, manager of the Massachusetts Fisheries Association, to Washington to protest when hearings open April 4. Briefs will be filed before March 12, Mr. Cooley said today.

Also concerned with the Canadian proposal today were New England shipyards, which have enjoyed a rush business as fishing fleet owners have hastened to order the new Diesel trawlers.

The shipyards point out that if Canadian fishing interests are given the impetus of lowered tariffs they will also turn to the trawlers, taking the business to Canada, where wages of from 35 cents to 75 cents an hour are paid shipyard workers, contrasted with the $1.25 to $1.50 wage in the United States.

Choice of 27 Courses for $5 Offered by Boston Colleges

The Week at Harvard

Advancing years and lack of money— the two most popular arguments which have in the past been given by adults as a reason for not going to college—have been thoroughly blasted by the latest developments in adult education, a movement in which Harvard has long been a leader.

Men and women, regardless of age, regardless of rank in life, can now obtain a bona fide college degree for only $5 for a full year course—and what's more, they can have some 27 courses to choose from! Thus the degree of Adjunct in Arts has now come within the range of anyone seriously interested in obtaining it.

These 27 courses, partially supported from the endowment of the Lowell Institute, are offered by a commission of 11 colleges in the Boston area, together with other prominent educational institutions. The instruction covers a wide choice of subjects, ranging from literature and history to the natural sciences and philosophy.

According to instructions given out at Harvard, work extends throughout the college year, and students will be tested by examinations and marked on the same scale as in regular college courses. Great pains are taken, however, to point out that neither requirements nor examinations are necessary for admission to the different fields of study. On the other hand, the rules allow for no credit to be given those who fail to attend more than one fourth of the class meetings in which they have enrolled.

Since 1910 when adult education and extension work were initiated in the Boston vicinity, the enrollment in these courses has jumped from 863 to 1,440, and the number of courses has also increased from 16 to 27. They are now divided into 17 departments, in which the most courses are offered in the field of literature.

Harvard faculty men are prominent in teaching many of these courses. Prof. Robert S. Hillyer has been giving a course in modern poetry, which ranks among the most popular. Two subjects are offered in the History Department, American history and Russian history, the latter being outlined by Prof. Michael Karpovich. The only course in philosophy is headed by Prof. William E. Hocking. In fine arts, the history of medieval, renaissance, and modern art is given by Prof. Leonard Opdyke; and Prof. Edward H. Chamberlain directs study in elementary economics.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Plymouth—
"Yes, My Darling Daughter," comedy by Mark Reed, presented by Alfred deLaigre, Jr. Produced by the Theater Guild and American Theater Society. Featuring Lucile Watson, Violet Heming and Nicholas Joy. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Wilbur—
"Wine of Choice," comedy by S. N. Behrman. Featuring Leslie Banks, Claudia Morgan and Alexander Woollcott. Presented by the Theater Guild and the American Theater Society. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Shubert—
"There's Always a Breeze," comedy by Edward Caulfield. Presented by Joseph M. Hyman and Irving Cooper. Strongly disapproved by Monitor critic. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Movies

Fine Arts—

"The Life and Loves of Beethoven," starring Harry Baur. 1:30, 3:30, 5:35, 7:35, 9:40. Latest March of Time, "Inside Nazi Germany." 1:10, 3:10, 5:15, 7:15, 9:20.

Brookline Village—
Jeanette MacDonald and Allan Jones in "Firefly." 2:05, 5:40, 9:15. Also "Idol of the Crowd." 4:20, 7:55.

Tremont—
"That Certain Woman," with Bette Davis. Also "Varsity Show," featuring Dick Powell. Continuous from 9:30 a. m., to 11:30 p. m.

Fenway and Paramount—
Wayne Morris in "The Kid Comes Back." Fenway: 1:30, 3:15, 5:30, 7:35, 9:30. Paramount: 10:10 a. m., 12:20, 2:45, 5:10, 7:30, 9:50. Also Hugh Herbert in "Oh! the Octopus." Fenway: 1, 3:35, 6:45, 9:10. Paramount: 9:10, 11:30 a. m., 1:55, 4:05, 6:30, 8:50.

Radio Programs—Page 10

Boston—
"Charlie Chan at Monte Carlo," featuring Warner Oland. 11:30 a. m., 2:50, 5:35, 8:55. Also "Happy Landing," starring Sonja Henie and Don Ameche. 10 a. m., 1:05, 4:08, 7:05, 10:05.

Repertory and Medford Square—
"King Solomon's Mines," with Roland Young. Also "Something to Sing About," with James Cagney. Continuous from 12 noon to 11:30 p. m. Tomorrow: "The Case of the Black Cat," with Richard Cortez. Also China Passage."

University—
"You're a Sweetheart," featuring Alice Faye. 3:10, 6:30, 9:30. Also Jackie Cooper in "Boy of the Streets." 1:45, 4:55, 8:05. Tomorrow: "It Happened One Night," with Claudette Colbert and Clark Gable. Also "Wings in the Dark," with Cary Grant and Myrna Loy.

Exeter—
"Portia on Trial," with Frieda Inescort and Walter Abel. 2:04, 4:55, 7:45. Also "Love and Kisses," featuring Simone Simon, Walter Winchell and Ben Bernie. 3:38, 6:30, 9:10.

Metropolitan—
Jane Withers in "Checkers." 11:10 a. m., 1:45, 4:20, 7:15, 10:10. Stage: "Here's Melody," revue featuring the Novelle Brothers and Kelly-Lesley Bruce. The Mayfields and Virginia.

Hub—
Claudette Colbert in "Imitation of Life." 2:36, 6, 9:30. Also "Ruggles of Red Gap," with Charles Laughton, Mary Boland and Charles Ruggles. 8:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8.

Colonial—
"In Old Chicago," starring Tyrone Power, Alice Faye, Don Ameche, and others. Produced by Darryl F. Zanuck. Directed by Henry King. Daily, 2:40 and 8:40.

Keith Memorial—
"Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs," multiplane technicolor. 9:15, 11:55 a. m., 2:17, 4:57, 7:37, 10:17. Stage: "Rhapsody in Rhythm" revue, Wynn Murray, George Campo, Vic Hyde and Rosemary Dering.

Scollay and Modern—
"Hollywood Hotel," Scollay: 11:30 a. m., 2:50, 6:10, 9:30. Modern: 11:10 a. m., 2:40, 6:10, 9:40. Also "Doctor Syn." Scollay: 10:05 a. m., 1:25, 4:45, 8:05. Modern: 9:48 a. m., 1:20, 4:50, 8:20.

Strand (Huntington Avenue)—
Greta Garbo and Charles Boyer in "Conquest." Also "My Dear Miss Aldrich," with Edna May Oliver. Tomorrow: "Ebb Tide," with Frances Farmer. Also "Man Who Cried Wolf," with Lewis Stone.

Coolidge Corner—
Walter Winchell and Ben Bernie in "Love & Kisses," with Simone Simon. 2:40, 6:45, 9:50. Also "Trouble at Midnight." 1:05, 5:10, 8:15.

South Station Theater—
"Lincoln's Gettysburg Address," Ice Sports, "India," Popeye. Latest newsreels and other shorts.

Uptown—
"Wells Fargo," with Joel McCrea and Frances Dee. 2:30, 6:10, 9:50. Also "You're a Sweetheart," featuring Alice Faye. 12:30, 4:30, 8:10.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays. News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Tremont Temple—
New England premiere of "Kathleen," with Tom Burke, Sally O'Neil, Jack Daly and Sara Allgood. 1:00, 3:35, 5:40, 7:44, 9:48.

State and Orpheum—
Grace Moore and Melvyn Douglas in "I'll Take Romance." Both theaters: 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:55, 9. Also Myrna Loy and Franchot Tone in "Man-Proof." Orpheum: 9:55 a. m. Both theaters: 1:05, 4:05, 7:30, 10:30.

Music

Longy School of Music—
Open house concert. Lily Dymont, pianist. 8:15.

Jordan Hall—
Informal recital of songs and arias to be given by M. Huges Cuenod, accompanied by the Conservatory Orchestra. 3:15.

Other Events

New England Conservatory—

Dr. and Mrs. Carl Watson, world travelers, will give a lecture on China, Jordan Hall, 294 Huntington Avenue. 7:45.

Twentieth Century Club—
Goodwill dinner and entertainment. 3 Joy Street. 6:30. Tickets Ninety Cents.

Tomorrow

Hotel Statler Ballroom—
Fifth in the series of Boston Morning Musicals. Joint recital by Grete Stueckgold, soprano, and Marcel Grandjany, harpist. 11 a. m.

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance and lecture on the Copley Exhibition by Mrs. Parker, 11. Japanese Art I by Mr. Paine. 10:30. Huntington Avenue.

Children's Museum—
Meeting of the Senior Stamp Club and the Bird Club, 80 Burroughs Street, Jamaica Plain, 4.

But What Is Needed Is a Hurricane

The Arts in Boston

"There's Always a Breeze"

There's always a breeze at the North Pole, in an air-conditioned theater or at a properly advertised summer resort, but the slogan was badly chosen as a title for the farce that opened last night at the Shubert. Anyhow, it would take more than a breeze to clear the murky atmosphere of this piece by Edward Caulfield. What is needed is a hurricane to blow it out to sea.

The play is an attempt to use again the formula of the mild little man who is catapulted into notoriety. The attempt is unsuccessful to an embarrassing degree. The opus has all the vulgarities of farce without being funny. It is ineptly made and awkwardly presented. Much of the humor depends on the antics of two intoxicated women. The cast has some familiar names, such as Cecilia Loftus, Blanche Sweet, Leona Powers, Curtis Cooksey, William Lynn and Otto Hulett. It also has, in Leslie Barrett and Anne Baxter, a pair of attractive juveniles. One can only feel sorry for them all in their present predicament.

L. A. S.

Isabel French

Bostonians who did not attend the song recital of Isabel French last night in Jordan Hall missed some rarely lovely singing. Mrs. French is mistress of interpretation and although her voice is not large, it is used with discretion and the singer is often able to give the illusion of magnitude through the use of well-built crescendos, employed with discrimination.

The program last night held unusually fine songs, and although one might find them to be of the same general texture and color, their intrinsic value commended them to the discerning listener.

The opening song, for instance, "While I listen to thy voice," by Henry Lawes, gave the singer ample opportunity to display her control of diction in English, as did the "Bois Epais" of Lully in French and the pair of songs by Rubinstein and Franz in German. The Schubert group gave further pleasure in diction, especially the too seldom heard "Geheimnis." Mrs. French completed this group with a sympathetic interpretation of "Gretchen am Spinnrade." During this number Cellus Dougherty's accompaniment was both inflexible and over-strenuous, a fault the more noticeable because this excellent accompanist seldom errs in this direction.

The group which Mrs. French dedicated to the French composers contained Duparc's "Lamento," Rhené-Baton's "Quand l'enfant s'endort," "Complainte du Petit Cheval Blanc" by Mirouze, and Debussy's "Recuellement" and "Le Tombeau des Naïades," each of which in presentation gave pleasure, notably the amusing item by Mirouze, in which both singer and accompanist gave a distinguished performance.

Completing her program with a pair of songs by Wolf and a trio by Brahms, Mrs. French revealed unsuspected power in "St. Nepomuk's Vorabend" by Wolf and "Juchhe" by Brahms.

A large and musically distinguished audience listened with evident enjoyment to the program and demanded numerous encores, not the least enjoyable of which was the Italian Boatman's Song, given with an abandon hitherto unnoticed in the work of this singer.

G. M. S.

Dorothy Loeb

On view at the Junior League, Zero Marlborough Street, are water colors and drawings by Dorothy Loeb. The exhibition is sponsored by the Boston Society of Independent Artists, Inc., whose schedule has been enlarged this season to include four one-man shows. The society makes a good start with the exhibition of pictures by Miss Loeb.

At first glance, Miss Loeb's water colors seem like vignettes, small preparatory sketches. Examined more closely they take on meaning. The seacoast occupies her attention, little boats, moorings, ropes, anchors become the focus of interest, and through the eyes of an artist with imagination and inventiveness, they are informed with beauty and meaning. A coil of rope becomes something sinuous as a serpent, or graceful as a string of pearls; a broken wharf becomes something arch and dignified, like a classic ruin. She may notice and characterize the resemblance between the forms of relaxing kittens and a nautilus shell. The artist has the ability to enlarge, and enhance; she can convert a mass of wreckage into a glorious pile.

In her meditative, ruminative way, Miss Loeb continues to perceive odd resemblances, striking contrasts. In one picture, called "Contrast," a small vine takes an angular pattern to be compared with the coarse, rusty links of a chain attached to a mooring post. One is organic, the other inorganic, and yet the two fall into similar configuration.

These pictures teach us a great deal about the processes of thought in an artist. They reveal the calculations and coincidences, the fortuitous and the organized features in pictorial art. Miss Loeb takes us with her on her exploration of form and design, initiates us into methods she employs. It is a fascinating display for what it expresses as well as for what it teaches.

It is interesting to find artists, constantly coming back to a universal palette, the tonal range within the limits of earth red and turquoise blue. They make no attempt at matching color for color, but like the ancient Egyptians, or Etruscans, they find these hues both pleasing and expressive. Such is Miss Loeb' palette. Both in color and in form she abstracts, seeking to emphasize form and design at the expense of likeness.

D. A.

Wide World Studio

Marita Farell

New Metropolitan Opera Soprano, Who Will Make Her Début This Spring at the Boston Opera House

"In Old Chicago"

Whether or not the Chicago fire of 1871 was caused by an accidental kick from Mrs. O'Leary's cow, there was certainly nothing accidental in the decision of Darryl F. Zanuck, head conjure-man of Twentieth Century Fox, to re-create the blaze as the climax for "In Old Chicago," which crackled and roared its way across the screen of the Colonial Theater last evening to open its Boston engagement. Mr. Zanuck is one of Hollywood's shrewdest showmen and when he spent $500,000 for a bonfire which cost Chicago $200,000,000, he knew what he was doing.

"In Old Chicago" is a violent, headstrong melodrama, packed with the most salable type of sentimentality, romance, action, humor and tragedy. It is sure-fire entertainment.

Like "San Francisco," the new Zanuck film uses in a "colossal" way one of the oldest formulae since retribution in the last 100 feet was decided upon as adequate to atone for all previous backslidings. Through three-quarters of "In Old Chicago," we are indulged in the sins of "The Patch" with its saloons, its crooked politicians, gamblers and its complete amorality. The hero is the most unmitigated scoundrel of them all. Emphasis on this exciting but seamy atmosphere is written off under the excuse of "history." Then along comes that purging fire, bringing terror and destruction and also, before it is too late, retribution.

Mrs. O'Leary (Alice Brady) takes in washing Her son Jack (Don Ameche) becomes an honest lawyer. Dion (Tyrone Power) makes his way as a crooked political boss, steals Belle Fawcett (Alice Faye), the star attraction of his rival's saloon, and becomes powerful enough to elect his brother mayor on a "reform" ticket. Jack takes reform seriously, however, and is about to have "The Patch" condemned and destroyed when the fire beats him to it.

If Mr. Zanuck had done nothing else he would have deserved our thanks for giving Miss Brady a chance to stop fluttering and do some acting. Mr. Power, Miss Faye, Mr. Ameche and many minor players make useful contributions. High praise goes to Director King and also to Lamar Trotti and Sonya Levien, the scenarists.

J. D. B.

Boston Stage Notes

"Wine of Choice" is in its second and last week at the Wilbur.

"Yes, My Darling Daughter," now in its fourth week at the Plymouth, will remain through next week. There will be a special matinée on Washington's Birthday.

The new Cole Porter musical, "You Never Know," starring Clifton Webb, will be presented at the Shubert on March 7.

The Silver Bamboo

invites you to view its interesting collection of rare crafts recently shipped from Shanghai.

Pewter, Porcelain, Painting, Bronze, Embroidery, Jewelry

164 Newbury Street BOSTON

Now It'll Be 'Cloudy, Possibly Snow,' by Radio

By a Staff Photographer

Expert Who Will Keep New England Informed Over the Air Waves

Salvatore Pagliuca, Weather Observer for the New Yankee Network Service, Before His Instruments in Shack Atop the Buckminster Hotel, Boston. At Right Is a New "Inside" Gauge for Recording Snow; at Left, a New Wind-Velocity Recorder Operating on "Impact" Principle Similar to Pitot Tube on Airplane

Radio Weather Service for New England

Radiocast weather reports designed for New England listeners' daily business and recreation will be inaugurated by the Yankee Network on Sunday, Feb. 20, from its new weather observatory on the roof of the Hotel Buckminster in Boston, where the network headquarters are located.

The first program is scheduled for 9 a. m. on Sunday, and the network will thereafter present two periods daily at 8:15 a. m. and 11:15 p. m. to New England listeners, and on Sundays at 8:30 a. m. and 11:15 p. m. These will be weather "programs" coupling the meteorological data gathered in the new observatory in Boston with the data collected at the network's recently established weather and radio observatory at Mt. Washington in New Hampshire. The Boston observatory will also be in touch by radio with weather reports from the Naval Observatory in Arlington, Va., Blue Hill Observatory in Massachusetts, Mt. Whiteface observatory in New York, and ships at sea.

Prior to the inauguration of the weather service, the Yankee Network will relay a dramatization on Saturday, Feb. 19, by the Mt. Washington personnel of their daily lives atop New England's highest peak, whose climate resembles Arctic conditions. This will come from W1XER, the Yankee Network station on Mt. Washington, at 9 p. m., over Station WNAC, Boston, and the Yankee Network.

Pagliuca Home Again

Mt. Washington is a familiar setting to Salvatore Pagliuca, the Yankee Network's new chief meteorologist, who was one of the original party of observers to "reoccupy" Mt. Washington in the winter of 1932, just 40 years after abandonment of regular observations there by the United States Signal Corps. For two years Mr. Pagliuca was in charge of the mountain lookout. He then became chief observer and forecaster at the Harvard Observatory on Blue Hill. He holds a degree from the University of Naples, is a graduate student in meteorology from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and has been a forecaster for American Airlines at Newark Airport.

Mr. Pagliuca plans a comprehensive service, from which technical language will be eliminated as far as possible, covering weather conditions in New England, the country as a whole, and specific localities in season. A complete report of main road conditions, winter sport summaries, tidal and water temperature reports at principal beach resorts in summer time, and specific warnings, such as low temperatures, icy roads, and foggy conditions, for use of motorists, would be included.

A New Instrument

Another instrument, a recording rain and snow gauge, is an adaptation by Mr. Pagliuca, and is said to be the only one of its type. A rain collector on the roof is electrically heated so that snow will melt as soon as it falls. The water runs down a tube to the instrument where it is caught in a glass bucket or recorder. It is weighed and the equivalent in inches of fall is recorded automatically on a graph. The instrument records the exact time of fall, the rate of fall, the total amount, and the time that precipitation stopped.

Short Wave Programs

For Wednesday, Feb. 16

Paris—9:10 a. m.—Theatrical talk. TPA2, 19.6m., 15.24meg.

London—3:15 p. m.—Queen's Hall concert; B. B. C. Symphony Orchestra. GSP, 19.6m—15.31meg.

Budapest—7 p. m.—"Legends from the Danube." HAT4, 32.8m., 9.12meg.

Eindhoven, Netherlands—7 p. m.—Programs for the Western Hemisphere. PCJ, 31.3m., 9.59meg.

Berlin—7:30 p. m.—"Carnival Nights in Germany," lively festivities. DJD, 25.4m., 11.77meg.

Rome—7:20 p. m.—News in English; "Around Italy with Music"; concert of light music. 2RO, 31.1m., 9.63meg.; IRF, 30.5m., 9.83meg.

Boston—7:45 p. m.—"Improving Anglo-American Relations—Co-operation and World Economy." Prof. W. Y. Elliott. W1XAL, 49.6m-6.04meg.

Schenectady—8 p. m.—Latin American concert. W2XAD, 19.5m., 15.33meg.; W2XAF, 31.4m., 9.53meg.

Prague—8 p. m.—Folk songs; talk. OLR2B, 49.75m-6.03meg.

Berlin—9:15 p. m.—Verdi's "Masquerade," DJD, 25.4m., 11.77meg.

London—9:20 p. m.—"World Affairs," Sir Malcolm Robertson; B. B. C. Empire Orchestra. G8D, 25.5m., 11.75meg.; G8C, 31.3m., 9.58meg.; G8B, 31.5m., 9.51meg.; G8L, 49.1m., 6.11meg.

Paris—10:00 p. m.—Musical recordings. TPA4, 25.6m., 11.72meg.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, Feb. 16

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

2:30	W1XAL	15.25mc
3:30	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Vermont Board Refuses Loan To Complete Bridge

(Continued from Page 9)

work of the Commission during the past year and a half.

Chairman Bradley, learning of the Board's refusal to provide needed funds, declared the Commission has no definite plans for obtaining the money elsewhere. "We had depended entirely on this source for funds," he said.

* * *

Candidate Woollcott

Alexander Woollcott, noted author and critic, emerged from the seclusion of his island home in the middle of ice-covered Lake Bomoseen, last Wednesday, long enough to file nomination papers for a place on the Library Board of the town of Castleton. Election will take place at the regular town meeting, March 8.

Often mentioned as possible candidate for various public offices since he became a permanent resident of Vermont, Mr. Woollcott's action was the first time he has shown an active interest in civic affairs of the town. He is already a benefactor of the institution, having given it several collections of books. His election was conceded by town officials.

* * *

Fines Pay Patrol Cost

In spite of increased salaries for a larger highway patrol and the cost of 32 new patrol cars, the Motor Vehicle Department has reported that the inspectors have turned into the State Treasury more than enough fines to pay for costs of expansion.

The report reveals that income resulting from 1937 activities of the highway patrol exceeded the cost of its maintenance by more than $43,000. This compares with $39,000 in 1936. Mainly because of the addition of seven more men to the force during the last six months of the year inspectors patrolled 161,000 more miles of highway than in 1936, for a total for the year of 807,000. Activities of the inspectors brought approximately $164,000 into the State Treasury as compared with $125,000 in 1936.

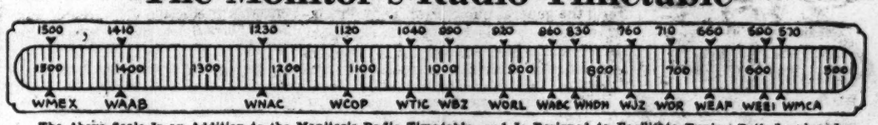
The report had been awaited with some interest because of the change from motorcycles owned and operated by the patrol members on a mileage basis to the State-owned and maintained patrol cars. The resulting saving in costs had been predicted by Commissioner Campbell when the Legislature granted permission for the change and addition of more men to the force.

Few of Class Unemployed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., Feb. 15—Of the 254 persons who composed the 1937 graduating class from the University of New Hampshire only 39 are definitely unemployed according to the University's Bureau of Appointments which serves as a means of bringing prospective employers and employees together.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

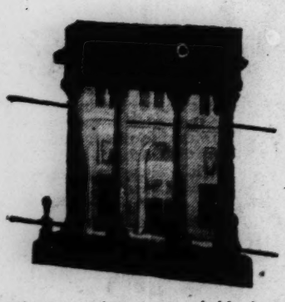
(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Follow the Moon	Dance Interlude; news	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:15 "Mary Sothern"	"Don Winslow"	"Terry and Pirates"	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:30 "Stepmother"	"The Singing Lady"	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:45 "Hilltop House"	Tom Mix sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	Baseball School	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sport review	News; Dance Revue;	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 Dinner music	orch.; sports	Fred Hoey's Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 "Rhythm Revue"	Music; commentator	"Musical Rendezvous"	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 "Around the Town"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
7:00 Poetic Melodies; or.	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Jimmy McHale's Orch.
7:15 Hollywood news	Dramatic sketch	Vocal Varieties	WGN Orchestra	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Helen Menekon in	Dorothy Thompson	Dick Gasparre's Orch.	Dramatized news	"Sweet Rhythm"
7:45 "Second Husband"	NBC vocal recital	Organ; songs; violin	Jack Fischer's Orchestra	"Dance Melodies"
8:00 Edw. G. Robinson;	"Those We Love"; dra-	Russ Morgan's Orch.;	Harvard lecture	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 Claire Trevor; sk.	matic serial	vocal groups	Harvard lecture	Dramatic sketch
8:30 Al Jolson; Martha	Edgar A. Guest; "It	Wayne King's Orchestra	Harvard lecture	"Swingy Rhythm"
8:45 Raye; orchestra	Can Be Done"; drama	Wayne King's Orchestra	Charioteers; quartet	News; commentator
9:00 Al Pearce's Gang;	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Vox Pop"; informal in-	L. Noble's Orchestra	Variety Hour
9:15 comedy; soloist; or.	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	terviews	L. Noble's Orchestra	Variety Hour
9:30 Jack Oakie's Col-	"Jimmie Valentine";	Hollywood Mardi Gras;	"Jam Nocturne"	Variety Hour
9:45 lege; c'm'dy; music	dramatic sketch	Walter O'Keefe; Chas.	Third period, Bruins-	Variety Hour
10:00 Benny Goodman's	General Johnson	Butterworth; Lanny	Montreal hockey game.	Studio speaker
10:15 Swing School	Mile race, R. I.	Ross; soloists; orch.	Billie Lossen's Orchestra	Gypsy Orchestra
10:30 Howard Phillips	Soitalny's Concert Or.	"Hollywood Gossip"	"Symphonic Strings"	Gypsy Orchestra
10:45 Studio speaker	Four Showmen, quartet	Talk, Dale Carnegie	"Symphonic Strings"	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; Roundelay	News Service	Organ lecture-recital	Jimmy McHale's Orch.
11:15 A. Lyman's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Billy Lossen's Orchestra	Ennio Bolognini's Orch.	Jimmy McHale's Orch.
11:30 Red Norvo's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Michael Zarin's Orch.	Leo Reisman's Orch.	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
11:45 Red Norvo's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Michael Zarin's Orch.	Leo Reisman's Orch.	"Day's End"

Wednesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Popular variety	News; "Musical Clock"	Morning Musicale	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15 Popular variety	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30 "Comedy Stars"	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45 News Service	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	The Morning Watch	
8:00 Forecasts; music	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Musical Clock"	"George and Juanita"	Organist	Musical Timetable
8:30 Radio Almanac	"Matchless Mack"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	Musical Timetable
8:45 Music; fashions	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	Musical Timetable
9:00 Parade: music	"As You Like It"	"Houseboat Hannah"	Network speaker	Music for You
9:15 Madison Ensemble.	"As You Like It"	Household talk	Merry-Go-Round	Piano lessons
9:30 "Road of Life"	Breakfast Club; popular	Food news	Merry-Go-Round	Italian Echoes
9:45 Bachelor's Children	variety; news	"Widder Jones"	Studio interview	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Kitty Keily; sketch	"Margo"; sketch	"Mrs. Wiggs"; sketch	Consecration of the Rev.	Studio speaker
10:15 Myrt and Marge	Drama and music	"John's Other Wife"	Raymond Adams	Hillbilly Songs
10:30 Tony Wons	"Attorney-at-Law"	"Just Plain Bill"	Heron; from Trinity	"Shopping With You"
10:45 Tons Wons	Home Forum: talk	Dramatic sketch	Church, Boston	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Women's Clubs talk	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	David Harum; sketch	Rhythm Orchestra	Song recital
11:15 "Carol Kennedy"	"Dance Melodies"	Backstage Wife; sketch	"Melody Strings"	Cooking School
11:30 "Big Sister"; sk.	"Vic and Sade"	"How to Be Charming"	Highlights, Halftones	Musical travelogue
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Edward MacHugh	"Hello, Peggy"; sketch	Information Service	News commentator
12:00 Commentator	News; Feature; Dance	Talk, Rev. Stidger	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 Edwin C. Hill	Revue; music; stocks	"The O'Neills"	Agriculture talk	Italian radio review
12:30 Helen Trent	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam"	Italian music program	Popular music
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour	"Dan Harding's Wife"	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "Betty and Bob"	National Farm and	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Betty Crocker"	Home Hour	"Joyce Jordan"; sketch	Robison's Buckaroos	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Grimm's Daughter	"Matinee Melodies"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Piano soloist	"Cabbages and Kings"
1:45 Movie interview	"Jack and Loretta"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Voice of Experience	Shirley Winters, songs
2:00 News for Women	"Swingtime Trio"	"Way Down East"	"Don't Look Now"	Dance Melodies
2:15 "The O'Neills"	Let's Talk It Over	"Musical Roundup"	"Reveries"; music	Dance Melodies
2:30 American School of	"Waltz Favorites"; con-	Don Van Wart, pianist;	Sport matinee; talk	"Melody Express"
2:45 the Air	cert, orchestra	"Songs and Patter"	Stage Door Memories	"Melody Express"
3:00 News Service	Continental Varieties;	Pepper Young's Family	Colonials: orchestra	"Royal Blue Strings"
3:15 "Your Government"	orchestra; soloists	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Colonials: orchestra	"Gems of Melody"
3:30 "Deep River Boys"	Little Variety Show	"Vic and Sade"	Sport matinee	Studio program
3:45 C. Hector's Orch.	Metropolit'n Opera Guild	"The Guiding Light"	Network program	Studio program
4:00 C. Hector's Orch.	Stocks; Club Matinee	"Lorenzo Jones"	Rhode Islanders; or-	Sport reports
4:15 Boston Hour	Club Matinee: variety	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	chestra	"Manhattan Serenade"
4:30 "The Goldbergs"	National Congress of	Commentator	High School drama	Harmony team
4:45 Network speaker	Parents and Teachers	"The Road of Life"	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:00 Follow the Moon	Dance Interlude; news	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15 "Mary Sothern"	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Terry and Pirates"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 "Stepmother"	The Singing Lady	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 "Hilltop House"	Tom Mix sketch	Little Orphan Annie	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sportshots	News; Dance Revue	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 George Hall's Orch.	Commentator	Top Hatters; orchestra	Dinner concert	Italian radio review
6:30 Rhythm Revue	Piano; Revelers	"Musical Rendezvous"	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 Organ concert	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
7:00 "Poetic Melodies"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Colonial News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:15 "Hobby Lobby"	Dramatic sketch	"Uncle Ezra"; sketch	Dean Hudson's Orch.	"Five Star Final"
7:30 "Hobby Lobby"	"Sam and Abner"	Songsmiths	"The Lone Ranger";	Vocalist; piano duo
7:45 Boake Carter	"Vocal Varieties"	"Your Stars Tonight"	dramatic sketch	"Dance Melodies"
8:00 Cavalcade of Amer-	"Midweek Function"	"One Man's Family";	U. S. Marine Band	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 ica; sketch	"Midweek Function"	dramatic sketch	Studio speaker	"Music of the Masters"
8:30 Eddie Cantor; De-	Commentator	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.;	"Let's Visit"; informal	Miss Gerry's Swing
8:45 anna Durbin; or.	Jimmy Kemper and Co.	vocalists	home interview	Jack Ward
9:00 Lawrence Tibbett;	Maj. Gen. M. H. Barnum	Fred Allen in "Town	Charles Gaylord's Orch.	Federal Theater: "Por-
9:15 comment; orch.	"Choir Symphonette"	Hall Tonight"; quartet;	Charles Gaylord's Orch.	traits in Oil"
9:30 Ben Bernie and All	"Waltz Interlude"	Players; guest artist;	Brasil's Welcome to S.	"Dance Melodies"
9:45 the Lads; soloists	"Waltz Interlude"	orchestra	S. Normandie	"Dance Melodies"
10:00 "Gang Busters";	General Johnson	"Your Hollywood Pa-	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
10:15 dramatic sketch	Nola Day, contralto	rade"; Rosemary Lane;	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:30 Talk, Income Tax	NBC Minstrel Show;	choral group; orches-	Melodies from the Sky	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:45 Network speaker	soloists; chorus	tra; guest stars	vocal soloists; popular	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; Roundelay	Yankee News Service	orchestra	"Amateur Night in Har-
11:15 Bob Crosby's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Billy Lossen's Orchestra	Talk, Sen. Rush Holt	lem"; variety
11:30 George Olsen's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Michael Zarin's Orch.	"Amateur Night in Har-
11:45 George Olsen's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Michael Zarin's Orch.	lem"; variety

A CONTRIBUTION TO OUR COUNTRY'S PROGRESS



This Mutual Company holds for its 5 million policyholders 95 million dollars of U. S. Government Bonds—123 million dollars of bonds of States and Civil Divisions thereof—and 610 million dollars invested in Public Utilities, Railroads, Real Estate Mortgages and varied forms of Industry and Agriculture.

"Again we observe that life insurance monies provided by provident policyholders flow into all parts of the country where they can be most safely, usefully and productively employed and contribute to our country's progress. They materially aid the Government and the various States and Municipalities in the maintenance of public safety and public welfare; they stimulate and increase the activities of industry; and they sustain agriculture. They furnish mortgage funds for builders and home owners and are a substantial factor in the maintenance and increase of employment, and so—beyond the security for policyholders—provide for the prosperity of our national life."

Harry M. Cox
President

SUMMARY OF 75TH ANNUAL STATEMENT
December 31, 1937

ASSETS

Bonds	$439,011,608.77
Stocks (All at market value, December 31, 1937)	20,343,210.11
Mortgages on Real Estate	163,102,216.06
Loans on Company Policies	90,263,014.17
All Other Assets	142,315,335.59
TOTAL ASSETS	$865,035,384.70

LIABILITIES

Policy Reserves	$707,674,873.00
Dividends for 1938	18,403,789.52
All Other Liabilities	52,598,429.36
TOTAL LIABILITIES	$778,677,091.88

SURPLUS RESOURCES

Contingency Reserve	$ 25,000,000.00
General Surplus Fund	61,358,292.82
TOTAL SURPLUS RESOURCES	$86,358,292.82

A copy of this complete financial statement will be sent on request

DURING OUR 75TH ANNIVERSARY YEAR

PAYMENTS TO POLICYHOLDERS
$85,660,661.99

TOTAL PAYMENTS SINCE ORGANIZATION AND RESERVES HELD
$2,030,732,930.50

TOTAL INSURANCE IN FORCE, DECEMBER 31, 1937
$4,099,237,552.00

INCREASE FOR THE YEAR
$283,574,282.00

DIRECTORS

ELWYN G. PRESTON
CHARLES L. AYLING
CHARLES F. ADAMS
LOUIS K. LIGGETT
PAUL E. FITZPATRICK
ERNEST B. DANE
FRED E. NASON
THOMAS M. DEVLIN
GUY W. COX
ELBERT H. BROCK
CARL P. DENNETT
ELIOT WADSWORTH
FRANK G. ALLEN
FRED F. HAYWARD
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Studios for Radio Networks Near Completion in Hollywood

Behind the Microphone

Though the "great trek" to Hollywood for network radio programs has reached its peak, with a decline in sight, both the National and Columbia networks are proceeding rapidly with the building of their new radiocasting headquarters in the film capital.

Columbia expects to be in its new $2,000,000 home by March and the National Broadcasting Company recently broke ground for quarters to replace studios it completed only two years ago.

Basically the building of studios in Hollywood has been the "two birds with one stone" idea. Motion picture stars could drift from the lot over to the radio studios with a minimum of fuss. Entertainers from the East could maintain their radio reputations while they went after film fame. Sponsors, too, could bow to the trend toward film star or film capital programs with, they supposed, certain economies.

Costs Going Up

Unfortunately, it hasn't worked that way at all. The sponsors and their agents are dissatisfied because the expense of producing programs has gone up rather than down. Hollywood is so far away from most of the sponsor agencies that supervision by wire is difficult and expensive. Most of the agencies have had to establish offices on the West Coast to handle their radio programs.

On the other hand, film companies have begun to dislike the proximity of radio because it has begun to interfere with film schedules. They also say that stars in the higher income brackets find radio such easy picking that they are still further disinclined to make many screen appearances. Also screen newcomers, they claim, are being given exaggerated ideas of salary scales by the offers they have received from the radiocasters.

By the time the present radiocast season is up some of these problems will have to be met. This will be at about the time when the headquarters are finished. Even if the major network programs go back to Chicago or Radio City, the buildings will, of course, house local radio facilities to serve metropolitan radio listeners of Los Angeles.

Chief of the new block-long group of reinforced concrete structures is a five-story office building for CBS, housing seven studios and two audition rooms. Set back the width of this building, in the center of the tract is a theater seating 1,050 persons. Space remains for a second theater, and the present foundations are strong enough to permit addition of four more studios. Meanwhile, parking facilities are being provided in the open space.

Adjoining it is a two-story structure to house the Columbia Concerts Corporation, Columbia Artists, Inc., and a branch of the Bank of America.

The master control room, on street level, is glassed in so that technicians may be seen at work.

William Lescaze, architect whose work on two continents is recognized with exhibits in the Museum of Modern Art in New York, designed the headquarters in a functional pattern of "machines for living."

NBC Has Five-Acre Lot

A short distance west on Sunset is the five-acre plot where the NBC headquarters are being built, on the site of the original "Famous Players-Lasky" film lot.

Copying the motion-picture studio plan, the NBC headquarters will send programs out on the air from four large individual studios under separate roofs, each studio seating several hundred persons, and from four other studios without audience accommodations.

The administrative offices are to be housed in a central building with a three-story lobby and two main entrances at the intersection of Sunset and Vine Streets.

Similar to provision in the CBS layout, the NBC plans do not utilise all available space, allowing room for expansion and television.

Expansion at Studio

NBC first began its Hollywood activities in 1932, and had only 12 hours of programs the first year. Last year, more than 700 hours originated for this chain alone, whose local staff grew in that time from one to 100 employees.

Prominent NBC programs which originate in Hollywood are the Charley McCarthy-Nelson Eddy hour, Jack Benny, One Man's Family, Amos 'n' Andy, Lum 'n' Abner, Marion Talley, Rudy Vallee, Bing Crosby, Hollywood Mardi Gras, and the MGM-General Foods show.

Notable CBS programs which also come from the fim capital are the Cecil B. DeMille Radio Theater, Jeanette MacDonald's "Open House," Eddie Cantor, Al Jolson, Phil Baker, Jack Oakie's College, Edward G. Robinson, the Borros Morros quartet, and "Hollywood Hotel."

Radio 'Digs In' Among Film Studios

Columbia Broadcasting System: Austin Company

New Quarters for Major Air Networks in Hollywood

Upper—Progress on the Buildings for the Columbia Broadcasting System
Lower—National Broadcasting Company Structure as It Will Look When Completed

News In Boston Today

(Continued from Page 9)

for service with the departure of the afternoon plane for Montreal today.

Under the resumed schedules planes for Montreal and intermediate stops will leave Boston at 9.05 a. m., and 3.05 p. m., and from Montreal to Boston and intermediate stops at 9.00 a. m., and 3.25 p. m. The Sunday schedules will be a single round-trip leaving Boston at 9.05 a. m., and Montreal at 3.25 p. m., Mr. Collins stated.

Possible Snow Forecaster Says

Increasing cloudiness with the possibility of snow by tomorrow morning and temperatures ranging from 10 to 15 tonight was the weatherman's prediction for Greater Boston today. Snow was practically assured for the rest of New England.

Compared with 44 below zero reported for Ontario, Canada, last night, Boston had a teperature of 19 to 25 degrees. The lowest temperature last night in New England was 4 below in Greenfield, Maine. This morning, Boston's red liquid line has hovered around 20.

Penal Official Issues Warning

The increasing number of felons being sent to the House of Correction on Deer Island by Judges of the Municipal Court is causing much concern to John J. Douglas, Penal Institutions Commissioner, he declared this morning. This type of offender, he said, should be consigned to the Charlestown State Prison or the Concord Reformatory.

Under a law passed last year, Municipal Court Judges are now empowered to sentence felons themselves, instead of holding them for the Grand Jury.

As a result of the number of such prisoners they have sent to Deer Island there are now 802 inmates of the institution and 10 per cent of these are felons.

The Commissioner today issued an emergency order, also, for the repair of one of the two boilers at Deer Island which supply steam for cooking, heating and lighting of the House of Correction. Should the boiler fail, he said, so as to delay meals, a riot might be expected.

State WPA Plans To Increase Rolls

Preparations are being made by Lieut. Col. John J. McDonough, State WPA Administrator, to anticipate the increase in WPA rolls if Congress passes the $250,000,000 relief appropriation asked by President Roosevelt to meet WPA needs.

The Administrator was notified by Ray C. Branion, regional field representative, that if the appropriation is passed, Massachusetts will be given sufficient funds to take care of approximately 20,000 additional workers. The rolls now number 80,000.

According to Colonel McDonough there are sufficient projects in all but a few communities that can be expanded, or projects already approved but not yet operating, which will be able to take care of the increase in the rolls. It is expected the additional money will be used for labor only. Certifying agencies in cities and towns are now being asked to supply headquarters with sufficient certifications of eligibility so needy cases may be assigned immediately.

Trade With India Topic of Meeting

To explain to New England manufacturers and exporters the opportunities of trade with India, C. Grant Isaacs, United States Trade Commissioner at Calcutta, will meet interested persons in the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce office in the Custom House Tower on Thursday and Friday. He has been stationed in Calcutta since May, 1935.

Auto Fatality Under Inquiry

State police, who have been investigating gambling and racketeering conditions in Revere, Mass., following the murder of Louis Gaeta, gambling operator, there last Nov. 23, delved into a fresh mystery today.

At the request of Dist. Atty. Edmund R. Dewing, of Norfolk County, they began an inquiry into the passing of Joseph Dell'Anno, 54, of Vane Street, Revere, brother-in-law of Gaeta, last Sunday.

Dell'Anno was burned in an automobile, which left the road in Dover, Mass. His fellow passengers, John Tora and Phillip Capobola, told the District Attorney the car was forced off the road by another vehicle which swerved directly at it.

While the victim had no police record in Revere, the investigators sought to learn whether his relationship to the slain gambler might have given him information that would cause others to plot against him. Capt. John F. Stokes, of the State police, assigned Detective Sergeant Joseph Crescio and Inspector Edward J. Sherlock to the case.

An indictment has been returned in the Gaeta killing, but no one is under arrest.

District Courts Report Postponed

Results of the intensive survey of the Massachusetts District Court system, made during past months by the Joint Legislative Committee on the Judiciary, will be published in a report filed next Monday, Senator Angier L. Goodwin, Melrose Republican, and chairman, said yesterday in applying for a postponement. Filing date was originally scheduled for yesterday.

Several issues involving improvement of the District Court system are reported as yet unsettled. These are said to include abolition of "special justices," who are only part-time officials, and establishment of full-time judges in all District Courts; and administration of the District Courts by the Supreme Court or a central committee.

Frankfurter to Give Three Public Lectures

In connection with Harvard's program to promote the "extra-curricular" study of American history and civilization among students and the general pubic, Prof. Felix Frankfurter, of the Harvard Law School, will deliver three public lectures on "The Court and Mr. Justice Holmes." The lectures, which will be given on consecutive Monday's in April beginning the 11th and continuing through the 25th, will be held in New Lecture Hall, Cambridge, Mass., and will be radiocast.

This is one of a series of public addresses on American history and civilization being given in connection with the special reading list compiled by Harvard faculty members to aid and encourage interest in past events in the United States. Harvard already has distributed more than 5000 of these reading lists, of which 3,600 went to the general public and the remainder to students.

Process

(Continued from Page 9)

ing the cost of living and increasing unemployment.

"It is," he continued, " a sales tax of the worst sort on bread and clothing and will hit hardest the people with the least purchasing power.

"Levied on the manufacturer in the hope that the people will not realize it is being taxed, the processing tax pyramids until the ultimate consumer pays from $2 to $3 for every dollar of benefit paid to the farmer.

"The cheaper cotton goods can be sold, the greater the volume of sales and any artificial increase in the price due to a processing tax immediately reduces the volume of goods sold and increases unemployment."

The processing taxes now discussed in Washington would apply only to cotton and wheat. They would be collected, as was the case under the old Agricultural Adjustment Act, held unconstitutional in 1936, from the cotton and flour mills.

The issue of constitutionality is not expected to arise in the new tax, according to Boston speculation today, because the Supreme Court decision did not prevent Congress from imposing such taxes as it sees fit, so long as they are not connected specifically with a crop curtailment program.

The exact amount of the new processing tax is, of course, not known, but the figure of two cents a pound is prominently mentioned. The old AAA tax was 4½ cents a pound.

Beal to Surrender To North Carolina; Ends 9-Year Flight

(Continued from Page 9)

southward by automobile today with his attorney, George E. Roewer of Boston, and is expected to reach Raleigh, N. C., tonight, where he will be joined by representatives of his New York defense committee.

As a result, rendition hearings before representatives of Gov. Charles F. Hurley, twice postponed, have been made unnecessary.

The former strike leader, found guilty of conspiracy to murder O. F. Aderholt, Chief of Police of Gastonia, N. C., during a textile strike in 1929, was sentenced to 17 to 20 years in prison. Pending appeal from the sentence, Mr. Beal went to Russia. While he was there, the appeal was denied.

Now Fights Communism

When Beal returned to this country, he avoided North Carolina and the prison term awaiting him there. Although sought throughout the country as a fugitive, he published newspaper articles and recently a book assailing Communism.

Last fall he issued a pamphlet urging Lawrence mill workers to vote against the C. I. O., which he charged was "allied" with Communists.

In the Southern State, where he directed the Gastonia textile strike in 1929, Mr. Beal will appeal directly to Governor Hoey for pardon or a reduction of his sentence, according to A. Frank Reel, law partner of Mr. Roewer.

Another remedy open to him is an appeal to the State Supreme Court for a new trial, and this probably will be requested also, Mr. Reel declared.

"North Carolina today isn't the same as it was 10 years ago," said the labor attorney. "We felt it was better to appeal directly to the North Carolinians than to fight them up here."

Charge Unjust Conviction

Beal and his attorneys declare he was unjustly convicted of plotting the murder of Chief Aderholt; that a fair trial was impossible at that time because of the strong feelings aroused by the strike.

In labor circles in Massachusetts, it was thought Mr. Beal's recent anti-C. I. O. activities might help him in the eyes of North Carolina authorities. The C. I. O. recently has been seeking to gain a foothold in the textile mills of the Carolinas and other Southern States.

Discussing the former labor leader's decision to waive rendition proceedings here, Mr. Reel pointed out that the uniform extradition law, effective in Massachusetts Oct. 1, gives the Governor almost no discretion now in such matters.

Lonergan Backs Program For Safety Super-Roads

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (AP)—Senator Augustine Lonergan (D) of Connecticut said yesterday he would introduce a bill to establish in the Public Roads Bureau a board to undertake a 20-year program of constructing transcontinental "safety super-highways."

The Senator said his plan contemplated toll charges until the cost was liquidated. He said Bureau officials had about completed a survey begun at his request and he would confer with them this week on their decision.

Plans to Revive Tube System Seen in Postal Bureau Move

The possibility of again speeding letters along more than 12 miles of underground pneumatic tubing—lying idle since 1918—which connect Boston's larger postal stations, loomed yesterday as a result of a letter from Second Assistant Postmaster General Harllee Branch to William B. Bankhead, Speaker of the House of Representatives, according to an Associated Press dispatch from Washington, D. C.

In his letter Mr. Branch proposed that Congress authorize an appraisal of the value of the tube systems in New York City and Boston with a view to their possible purchase by the Federal Government.

"This department," he wrote, "is experiencing difficulty in continuing the operation of the pneumatic mail tube system in New York upon a contractual basis, and the Government should have information as to the value of the tube system in New York and Boston to determine whether or not the systems may be purchased at a reasonable rate."

Reopening of the Boston tubes was urged by Mayor James M. Curley in 1933 in order to speed first class delivery by as much as three hours, he claimed, and to relieve traffic congestion by removing most of the mail trucks from the downtown streets.

At that time it was recalled that practically all the tubes were shut down in 1918 as a result, it was said, of political considerations brought to bear upon the authorities in Washington. Only 1.6 of the 14 miles in the system remained in actual use. These connected the North and South Stations and the new Federal Building.

The service was provided under contract by the American Pneumatic Service Company, which has kept the idle 12.4 miles of tube in condition, so that it could be placed in operation again on a few hours' notice. A flat sum of $24,000 a year was being paid for the use of the 1.6 miles of tube connections.

After Mayor Curley had urged reopening of the entire system, at a hearing before a special committee appointed by Postmaster-General James A. Farley, a bill authorizing expenditure of $25,000 for expert appraisal of the Boston and New York systems was passed by the House in 1934, but was lost in the Senate.

Originally this McCormack Bill authorized expenditure of $2,500,000 for purchase of the two systems, but the Postmaster-General told the House Postoffice Committee that such a price was excessive and stated that $1,750,000 would be a more reasonable figure. He proposed an appraisal only, and the committee, taking his advice, merely authorized that part of the bill.

Dr. Rosenberg to Give Lectures on Rembrandt

Four lectures on Rembrandt will be given to the public at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, at three o'clock on the afternoons of Feb. 16, 17, 23 and 24. The lecturer, Dr. Jakob Rosenberg, was from 1922 to 1935, with the Kupferstich Kabinett in Berlin, being appointed Curator in 1930. He was formerly Curator of the Print Collection at the Kaiser Friedrich Museum, Berlin. He is now Fellow for Research in Prints and Drawings at the Fogg Museum of Harvard University. He was visiting lecturer at Harvard last summer.

In addition to being an expert on prints he is an authority on German and Dutch painting. In his lectures he will present a general introduction to Rembrandt's work, followed by studies of the early, middle and late periods of his career.

New N. Y. A. Group Due

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (AP)—Aubrey Williams, Executive Director of the National Youth Administration, announced yesterday Quoddy Village would receive today its second vocational training group of young men from among those eligible for N. Y. A. employment in the five New England States and New York.

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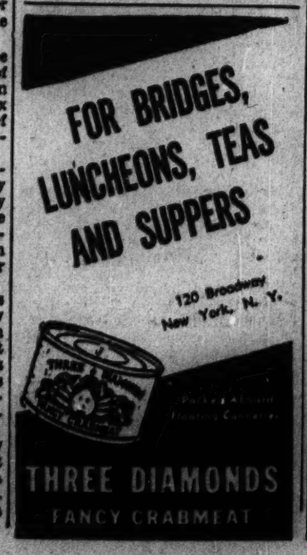

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FIRST NATIONAL STORES

News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Tuesday Page

Dances About People—For People

By Margaret Lloyd

New York

I forgot to ask Helen Becker, while we were talking in her busy studio on Eighth Street, why and when she had adopted the stage name, Tamiris. We were talking Dance—an illimitable subject—and we skimmed but lightly the personal background.

Specifically we were talking about "How Long, Brethren?" the WPA production she was then appearing in nightly, in a return engagement, at the Forty-Ninth Street Theater, and how she came to dance the solos to the negro spirituals that preceded, and set to choregraphy the modern negro songs of protest that made up, the longer work.

But in order to understand why she felt this sort of creative kinship with the folk songs of another race, it is necessary to know something of the influences that bent her career to the important place in modern dance it occupies today.

Tamiris grew up, a poor child in lower New York, surrounded by people—needing, lacking, suffering. In her own family there was the solace of artistic tastes and aspirations. She herself was literally "born to dance." She danced like a wild thing in the streets, she told me in her low, modulated voice. One can readily picture her—a lithe little figure like a small maenad, her extravagant mop of chestnut curls and great blue eyes dancing too, as she improvised ebullient rhythms on the sidewalk, from very access of energy. When her brother, now a painter, said "something must he done with Helen," she was sent to dancing school.

* * *

It was the dancing school of the poor—the neighborhood settlement house—then under Irene Lewisohn's direction, and now called the Henry Street Settlement. What she learned there was not ballet. But as a very young girl it was essential for her to earn her living, and not many years later, whether from sheer audacity or the directorial recognition of latent talent, she was accepted in the Metropolitan Opera corps de ballet after her first audition. She was given several months' free training in Italian ballet, under Rosina Galli's direction, and danced in the corps de ballet and as a specialty dancer with the Metropolitan for four years.

All this time her exuberant nature and remarkable physical vitality (she is as quiet and composed as a schoolmarm, in conversation) was struggling against the restrictions of the most old-fashioned of ballet forms. Feeling strongly the need of freer movement, she went to Fokine to see what plastique would do for her. And as always she must be earning a living on the way, she danced in night clubs and toured in theatrical productions (one tour taking her to South America), while she pursued the elusive new dance of freedom and expressive movement.

Meanwhile she had savored in intermittent study the three D's of dance expression—Delsarte, Dalcroze and Duncan—and still had not found herself. She was not interested in exoticism or creed, in pretending to be something or somebody else. She wanted (by that time) to express the immediate life that was going on around her.

* * *

Finally she came to an impasse so far as dance instruction was concerned. What she wanted lay evidently within herself, to be developed by herself. After a year and a half of ardent preparation, working out a movement form impelled from within, she presented a recital program of 13 dances. It was the first American dance program marked by social consciousness. There were two prizefight studies on this program. And two negro spirituals.

Which leads us anew to the production, "How Long, Brethren?" those modern songs of protest from the present-day deep South which focus attention on Negroes, not only as Negroes, but as a symbol of all the oppressed peoples of earth. It may be racial oppression, or religious, or political, but thus focused on one aspect of contemporary life, it becomes in its singularity a poignant reminder of a universal problem.

* * *

"You will observe," she said, "in the old negro spirituals sung by the Federal Theater Negro Chorus on the first part of the program, and in my four solos on familiar spirituals that follow, a note of defeatism, a plaintive, resigned lament, accepting their present fate (many of these songs originated in slavery) and looking forward to getting everything in Heaven, that shining place on the other side, that would more than compensate for the meagerness of their existence here.

"But in the new songs, recorded by Lawrence Gellert with phonograph and notebook, recorded just as they are sung today in the shacks and fields of the Southland, there is a note of indignation, of rebellion, of not being willing to wait for Heaven, but of intention to do something to better their condition today.

"Of course these songs are slightly remodelled for concert or theater presentation. If I followed the songs exactly as written down, some would be too short. Song structure is very different from choregraphic structure. Movement requires another kind of phrasing, a welding, a balancing, using repeats for emphasis (though the negro song does use repetition frequently, too), a sharpening of accent to give it strength.

"Folk material is not something that comes out in notes on a piece of paper. It comes out of the life of the folk and is handed verbally from one to another, from generation to generation. It is the outside recorder that makes the notes, and shapes them into artistic form. However, the essence is there, the folk quality retained, and the alterations in detail comparatively slight."

* * *

The Negro Chorus, seated at one side of the orchestra pit, sings the accompaniment to "How Long, Brethren?" and thus adds stirringly to the impact of some of the most dynamic dancing I have ever seen.

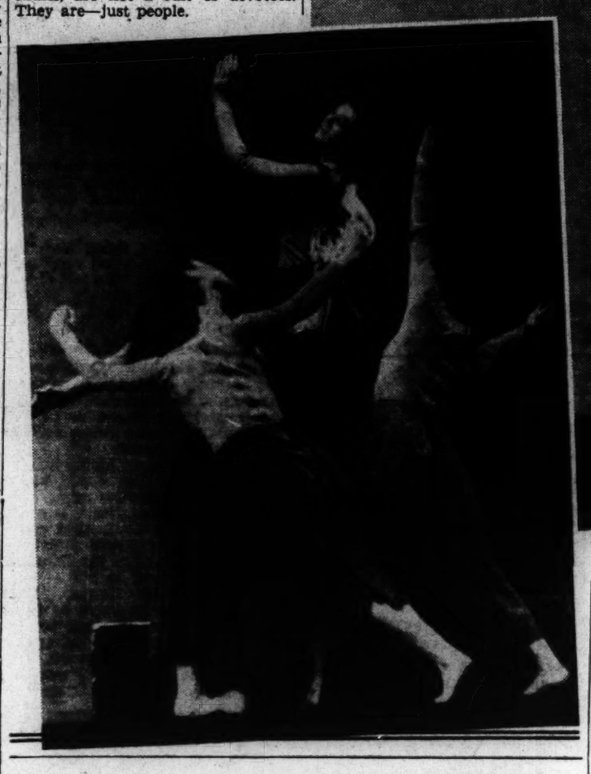
Tamiris has been criticized for over-use of the social theme. Recognized for a superb and vivid quality of movement, for an extraordinary vitality, in her own dancing, she is sometimes reproached on the old score of Art versus Propaganda. "But it is propaganda for the people," she affirms. "The validity of the modern dance is rooted in its ability to express modern problems (and some of these are social problems), to touch modern audiences into sympathetic awareness of social conditions, even to excite them into wanting to do something about them.

"Putting movements together because they will make a technically exciting sequence is another matter. It amounts to nothing more than putting bright colored beads together on a string. The revolt against ballet was a revolt against technical virtuosity as an end in itself. It is a deplorable tendency, that of bringing technical virtuosity into ascendancy again, a tendency that can only lead the modern dance into decadence.

"Out of the great vocabulary of movement, the modern dancer can make at least 999 variations. There is really no limit to the combinations that can be evolved. The temptation to make these combinations for effect, without inner urge or conviction, is dangerous. If exciting merely because new, because they provide a new experience in technique, a surface experience at best, after the newness is worn off, the bare question is left—So what?

"Dancing for technical brilliance alone loses its cords into life. Dance, like all veracious art, must come out of life, be true to life's experiences."

Tamiris's experiences have been among the poor and the oppressed. She uses her art as a spokesman for the people. And her audiences, she exults, are not a cult of devotees. They are—just people.



Bouchard

Tamiris
In a Solo Dance and (at Left) With Members of Her Group

New German Orchestral Music

By Josef Rufer

Berlin

Schumann's Violin Concerto, published recently during the last days of the Reichskulturkammer, was written in 1853, when he was musical director in Düsseldorf. The work was anxiously guarded from the public by the master's widow, Clara Schumann, and his more intimate circle of friends. It was only in 1907 that it passed out of Joachim's possession into that of the Prussian State Library under the condition that it should not be published until 1956. Nevertheless, Dr. Georg Schünemann, the present head of the music department of the State library, succeeded in hastening its release. The published copy and an arrangement for piano accompaniment are faithful to the original score.

All the radio stations relayed this unusual first performance which, with the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, Karl Böhm—conductor of the Dresden State opera—and Georg Kulenkampff as the soloist, was given under the best auspices. The work is clear in form, classical in tendency and its thematic ideas and their development are simple in the extreme.

The interval between the Protestant "Busstag" and Christmas was mainly devoted to church music, ranging from masses, motets, cantatas and requiems by Bach and Schütz to contemporary composers.

* * *

Modern orchestral music was heard in three representative concerts given by the Philharmonic Orchestra. They met with a remarkable and spontaneous success which was confirmed by the press. Carl Schuricht—who recently announced a series of seven Mozart-Beethoven concerts—was the conductor at the first of the two special concerts entirely devoted to contemporary music. The program grouped Richard Strauss and Paul Gräner with three young composers. Boris Blacher commended himself with an effectively constructed "Concertanten Musik" which, with its sharply defined "Unisono-Cantilene" à la Verdi, towards the finale, called for an encore. In four skillfully-treated pieces, "Georgica," Werner Egk parodied an orchestra of zealous yokels with so much wit and fantasy that this musical joke was followed with delighted interest. Winifried Wolf, the talented pianist, surprised us with his Piano Concerto. This is music of a daring conception with marked atonal tendencies; it is unusual, rich in ideas and, though not always quite clear in development, has a wealth of expression and is brilliantly arranged for orchestra and piano.

* * *

Within a fortnight we heard two of Stravinsky's works. The "Fire-Bird" Suite was on the program with Debussy's "Ibéria" at the fifth Philharmonic concert conducted by Oswald Kabasta. This conductor, who has exceptional musical and technical qualities, is new to Berlin. The typical sonorities of a Debussy orchestra and the pronounced rhythm of Stravinsky's Dance of the Magicians were never the end and object of his performance, but merely an element in an ingenious and striking interpretation.

The "Fire-Bird," in particular, achieved a stormy success which included the orchestra and the conductor as well as the work. Though more sober in character, the success of Berlin's first performance of Stravinsky's "Jeu de Cartes" was as undisputable. This was due to Eugen Jochum and the Philharmonic. In the concert arrangement we find the same astonishing musical "card tricks" of a versatile composer who adopts the mannerisms of a man of the world. Though the actual substance of his invention is expressed as freely in the major as in the minor, this was not the only guarantee of its friendly reception.

Is opera also good theater? This question, which was put to Victor de Sabata, conductor of the Milan Scala, shortly before his début at the Staatsoper in "Otello," was answered convincingly by a performance given after innumerable rehearsals. The answer was that of a hundred-percent musician and contained "a maximum of musical qualities and a minimum of dramatic exigencies." These last were supervised by the conductor and Guido Salvini. Franz Völker, Jaro Prohaska and Tiana Lemnitz (an ideal Desdemona) were the chief artists of one of the most magnificent operatic performances of the season.

On the other hand, there was the essentially dramatic production by Wilhelm Rode—the managing director—of Beethoven's "Fidelio" at the Deutschen Opernhaus, in which he himself took the part of Pizarro. The performance, with Elsa Larcén's powerful voice in the title role, was entirely in keeping with the tendency of Rode's productions to make use of theatrical effects as the best cultural means of attracting the general public to opera.

Pennsylvania WPA Artists

By Dorothy Grafly

Philadelphia

The enthusiasm and productivity of the workers lend zest to the comprehensive exhibition of paintings, sculpture, prints, drawings and posters by Pennsylvania WPA Art Project members now on view at the Philadelphia Museum of Art.

High in general level of craftsmanship, the exhibition, nevertheless, has decided high lights. Outstanding is work by William Ferguson, Reading artist, represented by drawings, water colors and oils. Most imaginative of all the contributors, Ferguson does not tie himself down to the purely visual stimulus. Instead, he develops a composition all his own that induces an emotional reaction more poignant than that gained from out-and-out realism.

For subject material he dips into everything from a factory at night, belching red fire against a cloud- and moon-swept sky, to Pennsylvania Dutch folk beliefs, an amusement park and haymaking. Yet not one of these compositions is primarily realistic. Particularly well handled are the water colors, "The Carnival," a riot of reds, yellows and blacks, and "The Hayride," a sensitive medley of blues, greens and yellows with the feeling of a Greek Bacchanale.

Less fluid, and more halting in his use of the oil medium, Ferguson nevertheless produces an admirable still-life, with all the juiciness of ripe grapes. His, in fact, is work that might well be added to potentially important collections of American art now being formed.

Another painter worth watching is Daniel Rasmusson, who is equally at home as draughtsman, sculptor, and muralist. Perhaps the most impressive single work on view is his huge mural of plunging horses ridden by vivacious male nudes. The composition, building to a pyramid, is created as a colossal drawing in browns, black and touches of white, and has been devised with armory walls in mind for final destination.

Three other outstanding painters in the WPA group are Thomas Flavell, the negro painter Sam Brown, and Leon Kelly.

Less imaginatively brilliant than either Ferguson or Rasmusson, Kelly is at his best in still-life compositions and occasional landscapes. His drawings of over-muscled individuals strike one as misconceptions of what Michelangelo accomplished in the handling of the human figure.

Sam Brown's water colors of negro children at play and of semi-abstract bits of symbolism possess a color range that is strangely vibrant. "Youth-Abstraction" unites the witchery of the jungle with a more sophisticated Surrealism.

'Salome' Revived in New York

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

Toscanini and "Salome" have lately occupied so much of the musical scene in New York that other matters, however important intrinsically, have perforce been crowded into the wings. Thus such outstanding song recitals as those of Margaret Matzenauer and Povla Frijsh this reviewer had to miss because they both fell on the same night as the Metropolitan's much heralded revival of "Salome," Feb. 4, which had been unheard here, except for two open-air presentations at the Lewisohn Stadium last summer, for four years.

The revival was noteworthy because of the excellent achievements of Marjorie Lawrence, René Maison, Karin Branzell, and Julius Huehn in the four leading roles of Salome, Herod, Herodias, and Jokanaan. Though the orchestra played well, I could not feel that Ettore Panizza, who had succeeded Artur Bodanzky as the conductor, brought out all of the fine detail in which the score abounds. Yet the musical execution was good enough to persuade some of us that in spite of the detractors—and of course it is quite the fashion to indulge in pot-shots at Richard Strauss in general and "Salome" in particular—this luxuriously conceived music drama is really one of its composer's major works.

* * *

To return to the aforesaid quartet, they had much to do with the sheer musical success of the occasion, thanks to their really singing their inordinately difficult parts. Miss Lawrence, for instance, never forgot for a moment the claims of fine vocalism, though portraying Herodias's unhappy daughter with unswerving histrionic verisimilitude. Herod has had distinguished impersonators in New York from Karl Burrian, the first of them, on, yet no other, perhaps, has been so thoroughly the tetrarch of history and tradition as Mr. Maison. Mme. Branzell's Herodias companioned this Herod perfectly. Mr. Huehn's prophet had an appropriate touch of the untamed, and the music lay well for his voice. Scenery, apart from the sky, and costumes were acceptable if not especially sumptuous, but there was some absurd lighting.

As though "Salome" were not enough for one evening's program, Stravinsky's ballet "Apollon Musagète" entered the Metropolitan repertory as curtain-raiser. The production was virtually identical with that of last spring, when the work figured on the same stage as part of the special Stravinsky festival. This time it was as dreary to see and drearier to hear.

Other operatic events that invite comment were the season's first "Rheingold," initiating the Metropolitan's annual matinée "Ring" cycle, on Feb. 9, and the Metropolitan début on the following evening of Jan Kiepura, a Polish tenor of rather widespread fame—indeed, he has been called a "Polish Caruso"—as Rodolfo in "La Boheme." This "Rheingold" could boast especially praiseworthy elements in the Fasolt of Ludwig Hofmann, impressive in presence and voice and remarkable in diction; the incisive Loge of Mr. Maison, and Mr. Bodanzky's authoritative conducting. There was also more than the memory of past greatness in the singing of Friedrich Schorr as Wotan, and Mme. Branzell contributed a well-routined Fricka. But in casting Anna Kaskas as Erda the Metropolitan for the first time reduced the prophesying earth goddess to comprimário rank. Consideration of Mr. Kiepura as a Metropolitan factor I shall have to postpone till another occasion.

To turn to Mr. Toscanini: after conducting his usual broadcast on the evening of Feb. 5, he removed with the NBC Symphony Orchestra to Carnegie Hall on the following evening for their first public concert "in person" of the season, which also marked the orchestra's first concert outside of the studio and Mr. Toscanini's first appearance in Carnegie Hall since he had laid down the Philharmonic-Symphony baton.

* * *

For the Carnegie Hall concert—a benefit for the Italian Welfare League—Mr. Toscanini chose to combine for his program, as often in the past, two Beethoven symphonies, the First and the Ninth. It seemed to me that though his interpretation of each had all its accustomed inspiration and mastery—maybe even more than that in the case of the Ninth—the orchestral tone often fell perceptibly short in quality of the rigorous Toscaninian standard. An exception was the celestial playing of the strings in the Adagio-Andante of the Ninth.

However, in magnificence of stride and grandeur of conception the Ninth beggared description. The Finale, for its part, profited by the surpassing excellence of the assisting chorus of the Schola Cantorum, but hardly by the solo quartet. Of its members Ezio Pinza and Kerstin Thorborg fared best in the bass and the contralto parts. Vina Bovy, the soprano, was accurate, but weak. Jan Peerce, the tenor, registered little.

Two more brother-and-sister concerts brought Yehudi and Hephzibah Menuhin to Carnegie Hall on the evening of Feb. 8 and José and Amparo Iturbi to the same hall on the previous evening. An audience that taxed capacity heard the gifted Menuhins in the second of their sonata programs of this winter and a very large audience turned out for the Iturbis, who pleased both as duo-pianists and separately. Mr. Iturbi by himself was particularly effective in Ravel's "Ondine" and the "Fire Dance" from Manuel de Falla's "El Amor Brujo."

* * *

Outstanding among still more recent events was the appearance of Kirsten Flagstad in Carnegie Hall as soloist of the Philharmonic-Symphony concert of the evening of Feb. 10. She was heard first in Beethoven's concert scena and aria "Ah, perfido!" and secondly in part of the "Götterdämmerung" finale (excerpts from "Götterdämmerung" made up the second half of the program). It was one of those occasions when Mme. Flagstad was in complete command of her extraordinary vocal resources, when the power and splendor of her tones was equalled by the skill with which she phrased and the nobility of her expression. In both the Beethoven and the Wagner she soared to surpassing heights of lyric achievement.

Would that one could speak with a like enthusiasm of the orchestra and John Barbirolli, who had returned to the Philharmonic-Symphony podium after his midwinter recess in England. But the performances of Schubert's "Alfonso and Estrella" Overture, of Mozart's "Prague" Symphony in D major (K. 504), and of the orchestral part of the numbers by Beethoven and by Wagner left a good deal to be desired as regards euphony, precision, and polish, not to mention matters of interpretation.

Romance in a Tough World

By Arthur Pollock

New York

Some years ago, not too many, Robert Ardrey wrote a play called "Star Spangled," and Arthur Hopkins produced it. Too few cared about "Star Spangled" and it failed, though one could see that the new playwright had new notions and a humorous way of looking at the world and its inhabitants. Now Mr. Ardrey's second play is visible, "How to Get Tough About It," presented by Guthrie McClintic at the Martin Beck Theater with a company of good actors. It is excellent.

* * *

The characters are found in the neighborhood of a cement works, most of them workers. One is a girl who waits on table in a small workers' café, a girl who seems to know pretty well her way about the world. Another is a young man who lives on a houseboat and, following the trade of his ancestors, builds boats, though the only boats he can get to build in bad times are a few small rowboats. Another is a case-hardened, wandering worker of independent mind, who takes his own where he finds it and is amiably ruthless about life and his fellow human beings. The boatbuilder, a reflective young fellow, likes the girl very much but, being reflective, does nothing in particular about it. The other, always the man of action, does something at first sight. He wins her quickly, lives with her, leaves her when she is to have a baby. The girl is discharged.

* * *

Some months later she comes to the young boatbuilder, comes to live with him, having no other place to go and knowing his fondness for her. A strike is on at the moment. He needs money to take care of her and accepts very hesitantly work as a strike-breaker in order to get it. The other man, now become a labor racketeer, returns to get money out of the strikers and from the employers at the same time. He wants the girl back and takes her back.

But things have happened in the minds of girl and boy. They have begun to realize that there is a lack in them. They see that life is pushing them around when they should be defending themselves against it. They have learned from the ruthless one that it is a tough world and they must get tough about it. He finds them changed. They defeat him.

The play proceeds slowly, is a little laggard. But the talk is good most of the time, humorous and, without the author's being a zealot in his efforts to reproduce the conversation of the lowly, racy, too. An admirable piece of work, indicating that Robert Ardrey can be counted upon to grow into a dramatist worthy of great respect.

Katherine Locke, who attracted attention in "Having Wonderful Time," distinguishes herself definitely in this new play. A shade over-eager at the beginning, she finds herself ready the moment emotion is asked of her and goes on to the end with a fine glow. Myron McCormick does his best playing as the uncertain boatbuilder, making him a believable person. Kent Smith is the swaggering tough one and plays him with force and an exhilarating freshness. The whole cast is good, and Mr. McClintic in his staging of the play has given it vitality.

Debate Versus Drama

By L. A. Sloper

Talkativenes is the enemy of drama. Not only Mr. Shaw, but other playwrights today suffer from the vice of debating. They usually have a theme in which they are vitally interested. Very likely it is suitable for dramatic treatment. But they are so intellectually or emotionally involved with the theme that they neglect to make a play of it. That was one trouble with Ben Hecht's "To Quito and Back," last fall. It is the chief trouble with S. N. Behrman's "Wine of Choice," now playing under the aegis of the Theater Guild at the Wilbur Theater in Boston in preparation for a New York opening.

The choice of Mr. Behrman's title is that which is reserved to the individual under the democratic form of government. He urges that this liberty is more to be desired than any benefits that may accrue from dictatorship. We have no fault to find with the thesis, but we have to report that Mr. Behrman's play is submerged in a flood of talk.

Another difficulty with "Wine of Choice" is that it is a long time getting under way. Besides the debate and the play, there is a long prelude, comprising the first act, of smart talk. It is the Oscar Wilde kind of thing, dressed in the verbal garb of the 1920's, a garb which was already wearing thin 10 years ago. It has been designed, apparently, largely for Alexander Woollcott, who plays a male Elsa Maxwell. Once this sort of talk was considered clever. It is painfully dull now.

When, along in the second act, the play gets going, it turns out that it has to do, not with the conflict between democracy and dictatorship, but with just plain love and jealousy. There is a good dramatic situation here, with tension well sustained. The third act, too, is provided with a good situation, but here, alas, the author takes away the element of surprise from his dénouement by forecasting it with the rise of the curtain. Then, when his cracker has fizzled, the debating society resumes activity.

The most believable of the characters, as acted, is the young Communist novelist of Theodore Newton (late of "Dead End") who takes the girl (Claudia Morgan) away from two wealthy rivals and then leaves her flat because he's busy with the revolution. Miss Morgan's fluttery style does not lend itself well to the realization of a dimly drawn role. Leslie Banks is sympathetic as the exponent of liberal democracy and of chivalry.

It's the Same Story

By Harold Hobson

London

There are said to be only 12 different stories in the world. After seeing "Love Under Fire" and "Gangway," one might be excused for being surprised that there are so many. These pictures tell exactly the same tale. And it is typical of the occasional failures of the cinema industry in business acumen that these films are now being shown in the same program at the same theater in many parts of Britain. The coincidence between them is rendered the more remarkable because the first film is American, and the second British, which means that they were made six or seven thousand miles apart; and one is a melodrama, and the other a musical comedy.

The hero of both pictures is a policeman; both policemen are attached to Scotland Yard; they are still more attached to young women who are suspected of being jewel thieves; both these young women travel in public vehicles that their enemies try to wreck; both policemen propose on board ship, at a moment when the young lady concerned is under a serious cloud; both announce themselves willing to throw up their jobs in order to marry a criminal; both find this heroic devotion to be unnecessary, and both are married in unusual circumstances. Each film makes fun of America. Finally, each film is, in its way, a good film.

"Love Under Fire," though it is frankly preposterous in several respects, and its Spanish atmosphere is far from convincing, unfolds its story very clearly. It is concerned with the attempt to smuggle some valuable pearls over the frontier, and at no moment throughout the screening is the audience in any doubt as to exactly who all the characters are, and how they stand. The English film lacks this admirable directness. In the second half of the picture, when Miss Jessie Matthews is pretending to be a policeman's wife, and at the same time is mistaken for an international criminal, with a bevy of gangsters hovering amiably over her, it becomes very confusing indeed. "Gangway" does not tell its story at all neatly. Possibly there is comfort to be gained from the circumstance that Dickens frequently told his stories, as stories, badly. And possibly there is not.

In many of the parallel incidents, again, the American picture is superior to the British. In "Gangway" Miss Matthews is carried off by gangsters who are machine-gunned in the back of their car. In "Love Under Fire" the heroine travels in a motor that is knocked over by a falling airplane. There is no doubt which is the more exciting incident. This, too, is typical of the films of the two countries.

Yet it would be unfair to suggest that there is no respect at all in which the British picture has the advantage. It is superior, far superior, in lightness of touch. In its early sequences it has a gay, mocking tone in which it laughs agreeably at itself, that is most engaging, and is quite out of reach of the somewhat ponderous "Love Under Fire."

SACRED SONGS

WITH BIBLICAL TEXTS

◆ ◆ ◆

Title	Text Origin and Range	Composer	Price
Arise, Shine, For Thy Light Is Come.	*Isaiah* LX (d to a)	F. Flaxington Harker	$0.60
Beloved, Let Us Love One Another.	*I John IV* (E to g)	Carl F. Mueller	.60
Come Unto Me.	*Matthew XI* (b-flat to E-flat)	J. E. Roberts	.40
Come, Ye Blessed.	*Matthew XXV* (d to E-flat)	Paul Ambrose	.60
Consider the Lilies.	*Matthew VI* (b-flat to E-flat)	R. Topliff	.50
Cry Aloud, Spare Not.	*Isaiah LVIII* (d to b)	Willard Patten	.60
Harken Unto Me.	*Isaiah LI (g to E)*	Frederick Stevenson	.60
He That Dwelleth in the Secret Place.	*Psalm XCI* (d to a-flat)	William Arms Fisher	.40
He That Dwelleth in the Secret Place.	*Psalm XCI* (b-flat to F)	R. S. Stoughton	.60
Ho, Every One That Thirsteth.	*Isaiah LV* (c to F)	Grace Mayhew Putnam	.50
I Know in Whom I Have Believed.	*II Timothy I* and *Malachi IV* (d to g)	John Prindle Scott	.50
In My Father's House Are Many Mansions.	*John XIV* (c to E)	Lucina Jewell	.50
In Thee, O Lord, Do I Put My Trust.	*Psalm XXXI* (a to E)	Adolf Frey	.50
I Will Lift Up Mine Eyes.	*Psalm CXXI* (e to E-flat)	J. Christopher Marks	.65
I Will Lift Up Mine Eyes Unto the Hills.	*Psalm CXXI* (d-sharp to F-sharp)	W. Dichmont	.50
Let Us Love One Another.	*I John IV* (b to E)	Charles P. Scott	.50
Like As a Father.	*Psalm CIII* (d to g-sharp)	Charles Coes Chase	.50
The Lord Is My Shepherd.	*Psalm XXIII* (d to F)	R. Topliff	.40
The Lord Is My Shepherd.	*Psalm XXIII* (a-flat to D-flat)	Geo. Noyes Rockwell	.40
O Ye That Love the Lord.	*Psalm XCVII* (a-flat to E-flat)	Joseph Barnby	.50
Peace I Leave with You.	*John XIV* (E-flat to g-flat)	W. Dichmont	.50
Peace I Leave with You.	*John XIV* (E-flat to g)	Franklin Riker	.50
Seek Ye First the Kingdom of God.	*Matthew VI* (b to E)	William Arms Fisher	.40
They That Trust in the Lord.	*Psalm CXXV* (b to E-flat)	Aileen Wier Dortch	.50

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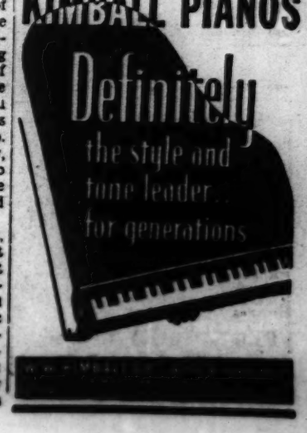
Schools—Colleges Home Study

The Ancient School in the Shadow of the Abbey

Parents—Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Westminster, or the Royal College of St. Peter

Where the Kings Scholars Wear Cap and Gown, and All Take Part in Significant Abbey Pageantry

The English Public School—5

By R. A. Jauralde, LL.B. (Lond.), (Westminster 1926-1930)

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

Last year Westminster was probably the proudest school in the world, because of the prominent part its members played in the Coronation.

The captain of the school carried the Queen's sceptre in the ceremony; the King's Scholars greeted the arrival of Their Majesties with Latin acclamations, causing the Sunday Times to remark, "Who taught the Westminster Scholars to shout 'Vivat, vivat, Rex Georgius!' as if they were a hard-pressed garrison of Royalists who had suddenly seen their King riding towards them through the ranks of the Roundheads?"

The famous Westminster Latin Play was attended by the King and Queen last Christmas for the first time in a hundred years, Queen Elizabeth following the constant practice of her royal namesake, who re-founded the school in 1561.

Take Part In Abbey Doings

By virtue of its position and traditions Westminster enjoys unique advantages. The boys of the "Royal College of St. Peter"—to give it its true title—have taken an active part in nearly all the pageantry of Westminster Abbey ever since Queen Elizabeth bestowed on the school the principal monastic buildings. Examinations, daily prayers, and lectures are held in the great Gothic dormitory of the monks, which is now surrounded by paneling decorated with coats-of-arms of past headmasters and famous Old Westminsters. High up on the stone walls are lists of families who have sent their sons to Westminister generation after generation.

The impressionable new boy soon learns of a tradition to which he must try to live up. Other men in the past have become great and brought honor to the school and he must do likewise. He may look daily at the coats-of-arms of great writers such as Ben Jonson, John Locke, Dryden, Cowper, Hakluyt, Southey, at those of half the great politicians of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, at those of Sir Christopher Wren, the greatest English architect, and of Warren Hastings, first Governor-General of India.

Excellent Contacts

The school continues to turn out men who serve their country well in many departments of life, for at Westminster, tradition tends not to be a weight holding the school to a dead past, but an inspiration for the living present.

Situated as the school is, not a hundred yards from Parliament and not more than a mile from many of the intellectual centers of the British Empire, experts in many fields are easily induced to give lectures and informal talks to the boys.

In one term eminent representatives of three departments of thought on India spoke to the school: the Mahatma Gandhi, Lord Lloyd and Lord Halifax—a unique opportunity for young Englishmen to form a balanced judgment on one of the most engrossing problems of the Empire.

A political and literary society run by boys and masters is very flourishing. In recent years it has received talks by the Hon. Harold Nicolson on European Diplomacy, by Sir Norman Angell on the Problem of Peace, by Professor Julian Huxley on Science and Society, by Viscount Davidson on India, by Professor Laski on Liberty, and by Lord Passfield on Russia.

Overseas Connections

A close connection with the United States has gradually been developed by Westminster within the last 10 years. Westminster offers scholarships to American boys under the English Speaking Union scheme, and regularly exchanges boys with Milton Academy, at Milton, Mass. In addition many Westminster boys keep up a correspondence with Milton boys. The Americans who have come over to spend a few terms at Westminster have created a splendid impression at the school. They have done well in sport, too. Last year one of them rowed in the First Eight, and another gained his football "Pinks" (First XI colors) within five weeks.

Sport plays a considerable part in Westminster life, as at all English schools, but it is not idolized. The good cricketer, footballer, "waterman" or fencer is no more respected than the wood worker.

The principal playing fields are at Vincent Square, in a densely populated district about a quarter of a mile from the school. The people of the locality, known at the school by the friendly name of "scis," follow all matches with interest and loyalty. The audience outside the railings at a football match expresses its enthusiasm vociferously.

The modern rules of association football were formulated in the last century by Westminster with the help of Charterhouse. The annual Charterhouse match is the occasion for a reunion of past and present members of the school.

It is considered quite possible that boat-racing was first introduced by Westminster. For many years the school boat club made use of the Thames opposite the Houses of Parliament. But the building of the Embankment and the advent of the steamboat made this difficult and rowing was abolished. It was revived after a long interval by the last headmaster, Dr. H. Costley-White, and now takes place at Putney. It has made great strides since its revival, and the President of the Oxford University Boat Club this year is an Old Westminster.

The Pancake Greaze

Old customs play an important part in Westminster life, one at least of which has attained worldwide fame. This is the "Pancake Greaze." Every Shrove Tuesday the school cook tosses a pancake over a bar placed high up in the ancient monks' dormitory—"School." Picked boys from each class struggle for the pancake, and he who gets the largest piece is rewarded with a guinea by the Dean of Westminster. Last year a running commentary on the Greaze was broadcast.

The Westminster boy may look rather odd in his top hat and tail coat or Eton jacket, or, if he is a King's Scholar, in his cap and gown. It might be imagined that he is old-fashioned and conventional. But in fact he is as up-to-date and keen as any product of a modern experimental school.

Westminster School is presented in three articles on this page. The other two are by Viscount Davidson and a present Westminster boy.

Series on the Public Schools of England

The series of 14 articles now running comprises an introductory presentation of the Public School idea and 13 outstanding schools pictured and described by way of illustrative material. The schools are taken up in the order of the year of their founding.

* Today, Westminster (1561). Monday, Feb. 21, Merchant Taylors (1561).

Rischgitz Art Studios; © Dixon-Scott; British Broadcasting Corporation

Upper Row: Left—"School" a Hundred Years Ago. From an Old Engraving. Inset—The School Coat of Arms. Right—The Headmaster Coming "Down School" and Being Capped by "Mon. Os." (Monitor Ostii) on the Step. In the Background, Victoria Tower. Lower Row—A Senior King's Scholar Dressed for the Coronation Ceremony. Center—Cricket in Vincent Square. The Square Tower Beyond Is Again Victoria, of the Houses of Parliament. Right—An Exciting Moment in the Pancake Greaze. The Headmaster Calls "Time." A Boy at the Right Has Part of the Pancake Under His Pullover.

In the Academic Procession

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If you have ever lived in a college town—really lived in it, we mean, knowing the faculty and their wives, and all the little ways of social and academic usage there—you will revel, as we did, in "Academic Procession," by James Reid Parker (Harcourt Brace and Co. $2). Come to think of it, though, almost anybody who has been to college would probably enjoy these sketches. But if you know some college town really well—you must, yes, you must!

All your favorite professors are there. It does seem so. And exactly the little faculty-wives' social affairs that you have been to. But the characters are not merely types. Each one is etched with remarkable clarity, even most of the wives. You will appreciate the bachelor professor whose actions at a faculty tea resemble those of that mythical creature, a bull in a china closet. "By Faculty Action" is a most delicious comment upon academic deviation, and the "Committee of One" makes with it a pair. You grow very fond (as we did) of the deeply sincere, lovably idealistic professor of classical languages, a true scholar; and have many a reminiscent laugh as you read about the Dalhousies preparing for their sabbatical year in France. The Wealthy Trustee, honors, spurts of departmental strife, professorial idiosyncracies, the hustling "public relations" department, the intractable and individualistic line in hood and gown making up the "academic procession" in June—all are here.

But the book is not satire. It is a set of faithful pictures—done with laughter, but shot through with genuine appreciation and not a little tenderness. M. J. T.

Spending Junior Year In Switzerland

The Delaware Foreign Study Plan, which has been in successful operation in France for 15 years, will next year be extended to include study in Switzerland. Since the inauguration of the Delaware Plan, more than seven hundred students from one hundred and thirty different colleges have spent their junior year abroad under its auspices.

The Junior Year in Switzerland will be divided into three periods: The first period will consist, as in the case of the Delaware Plan in France, of a seven weeks' term of intensive study of the French language in Paris during the summer. The second will be devoted to introductory work in international affairs in Geneva, where the students will continue their study of French and will attend meetings of the Assembly and the League of Nations. The regular session will be spent at the University of Geneva, where courses suitable for undergraduates will be followed.

Every student will be expected to do research in the Library of the League Secretariat or of the International Labor Office on a specific problem under the direction of an expert of the Secretariat or Labor Office and under the supervision of the Director of the Junior Year. In addition to the elective subjects, the following courses will be required of all students: The League of Nations, by Prof. William Rappard: International Organization, by Prof. Pitman Potter, and a series of lectures by Señor Salvador de Madariaga.

The Junior Year in Switzerland is under the direction of Miss Madeleine Z. Doty. Application for membership in the group must be made through the Dean of the applicant's college sufficiently early to insure its reaching the Secretary of the Committee on Foreign Study at the University of Delaware, Newark, Delaware not later than May 15th.

—From News Bulletin of Institute of International Education.

Robins, First and Otherwise

Our Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

For weeks, Round Tablers, your Chairman has been trying to get around to telling you about the "Robins' Year Book Vol. I" which came winging in at holiday time; for it is truly a grand idea and a work of affection and love. The story begins with the founding of the Round Robin you have heard about from time to time in these columns. Do you remember the seven girls who live in as many different states, and who have kept together by routing a packet of letters around, each girl when she receives the packet taking out her old letter and putting in a new one?

It was the girl in Arizona who began it. A letter in Our Youth Round Table brought her six lovely letters from girls who had read it. She is a busy person but wished to correspond with all of them. So she started her letter around the list, introducing the six girls to one another.

These letters, full of interest and affection, full of fun too, have been cherished by the group; and at Christmas time the Massachusetts "Robin" with the help of her parents, who have shared in all this beautiful experience, got out a fine mimeographed book for each Robin, made up of copies in chronological order, of the letters that had gone the rounds. With a gay painted cover of a brilliant robin singing from the limb of a tree (really awfully clever and well done), a dedication (which includes the girl who started the round robin, the parents aforementioned, and your humble servant), together with pages at the end for entering special information and memories individually, it is a most choice possession. Some of these girls have managed to meet, but all are good friends. This treasure of a book is a very dear record of true friendship, and proves again that friendship can reach across the miles and deepen without any dependence upon physical presence.

The Round Table is mighty grateful to have been a means of bringing together this and other groups of friends; and cannot help adding at this time that for anyone who sees the right opportunity, it is possible to gather a few correspondents into a round robin and to help it to grow and flower just as have these seven girls.—Chairman.

A Member From Northern England
England

Dear Chairman:

In a letter appearing in the Round Table on Jan. 8, Mr. P. L. W. raises a question which I think could profitably be discussed more fully—namely, the relations of capital and labor, and the desirability of the capitalist system. While we must all agree that the manifestation of Godlike qualities by individuals is what is needed to solve the world's problems, yet we must not assume too readily that the faults of the present system lie entirely in the working of it. Does not the capitalist system tend to promote and perpetuate greed and selfishness; and could not a much more harmonious system be established in which these defects would not even seem to be worth while? It seems to me that many people tend to brush aside Socialism too easily, saying that it would annihilate or limit individuality. But is this so? If a man takes up work in the post office, or some other form of civil service, he does not, or should not, feel that he will lose his individuality, his chance to work up the ladder of success by showing initiative and ability; and why need it be so if all industries were nationalized? Because the Communists in Russia have forsaken democracy, we should not assume that socialism is incompatible with democracy, or that "nationalization" need mean bureaucratic government.

The present trend of business is to supersede small, privately owned factories and shops with big combines and chain stores. Many people cry out against this, and with reason, because it is giving great power to small groups of people who may be unscrupulous. Yet it is claimed that these large concerns are far more economic and can alone hope to pay high wages. If this is so, then the comparatively few people at the head of industry should be made directly responsible to the people as a whole; that is industry should be nationalized. All that the individual need give up are the prospects of making a huge personal fortune, and of owning his "own" business. The latter prospect is already becoming more remote, while the more high-handed of the millionaires realize that their fortunes must be used for the good of the people as a whole.

Many people claim that competition is necessary in business, but that is a condemnation of human nature which we should be slow to make. Competition is being recognized as wasteful, and attempts are being made to eliminate it, among capitalists.

Of course there are many more arguments for and against socialism, and I must confess that I am not wholly converted to it, although I have been arguing for it; but I do feel that youth should look into it very carefully, and I hope that Round Tablers will accept the challenge to do some deep thinking about it. (Mrs.) C. J. W.

Mrs. W's challenge is an interesting one. In her last paragraph, too, she illustrates a theme of the Round Table. We like to discuss things, although it does not mean that we are recommending them. Discussion is primarily to enable two or more persons to contribute their individual thought-experience for the purpose of throwing light upon a question. It is an activity worth the time and effort of us Round Tablers. And speaking of discussion, what about the "competition" she mentions? You find it in business, in school, games, everywhere. In some schools there is an effort to eliminate it in favor of co-operation, and some people maintain that the only competition should be that which one has with one's self. A good subject?

Cheerio . . . Chairman

When You Write to Each Other

When you write for the first time to a Round Table member, you do not, of course, know the full name and address. We don't divulge it, for we think it fair that each Round Tabler have the privilege of giving it out or withholding it. This is for your protection as well as ours.

Having written your letter, put it into an envelope and stamp it. Then put on—in *pencil*, please—the initials and state of the person to whom you are writing it. Send this in another envelope to Chairman of the Youth Round Table, Education Page, The Christian Science Monitor, 1 Norway Street, Boston, Mass., enclosing your name and address, or one of the friendly little notes that your Chairman enjoys getting. We will put on the complete name and address and forward the letter.

Westminster and Andover

By E. A. Robie (Westminster 1937-), Formerly at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass. A First XI Football Color at Westminster

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

In attempting to compare the "public" school of Westminster with the "prep" school of Phillips Academy, Andover, one runs into difficulties immediately. Though they are in reality parallel institutions, one cannot merely say that one thing is better at Westminster, or another at Andover. They are very different and the differences are to me very interesting.

Upon entering school life at Westminster, an Andover student is immediately struck by the difference in the systems of regulation. This is naturally somewhat affected by the fact that Andover is a country school and Westminster a city school. Even so, Andover has nothing that resembles the monitorial system. In Westminster the boys are divided into houses, each house containing new boys as well as old, and each house is a separate unit except for classes and the "Abbey" service every morning. The "head of house" is a senior boy chosen for his post by the housemaster, and several monitors assist him. All these monitors are allowed to inflict corporal punishment ("tanning") for infractions of rules, without the permission of the housemaster. The object of tanning is not to inflict severe pain, but to express moral condemnation. Serious cases are naturally called to the attention of the housemaster, or even of the headmaster.

No House System

At Andover on the other hand, corporal punishment is entirely unknown. Besides, there is no house system in the Westminster sense. The houses are occupied according to classes, and serve merely as sleeping or studying centers. The housemaster takes care of the boys without the help of a student monitor—except in the case of one dormitory for the youngest boys. There are few rules, but if one of them is broken the consequences are liable to be very serious. These consequences are decided upon by the headmaster and a committee of masters.

It is also difficult to compare the amount of freedom allowed in the two schools. Westminster is extremely generous in giving its boarders week ends; Andover gives only a few each term. Andover is extremely lenient with restrictions, just as long as the boys stay within the school bounds, and keep up a set standard in their work. The traditional top hat and tails of the Westminster boy serve as a damper on any frivolous undertaking in London town, for he must wear the school dress if he leaves the school bounds on week days.

More Seriously

On the whole, athletics are taken more seriously at Andover than at Westminster. There is no Officers Training Corps at the American school, and the time devoted to that at Westminster is spent on athletics at Andover. The Andover boy is likely, perhaps, to play a more unrestrained, "all-out" game, even at the expense of individual enjoyment, while the Westminster boy always keeps in mind the fact that he is supposed to be enjoying the game, and plays accordingly, somewhat at the expense of the game as a whole.

The atmosphere of Westminster is in complete contrast with that of Andover. In Westminster, under the shadow of the Abbey and within a stone's throw from the Houses of Parliament, you are right in the midst of ancient English tradition. In Andover, surrounded by the rugged, untamed Massachusetts country, you are in the midst of building up the youthful but growing tradition of the United States.

Asked to Co-operate

The Institute for Social and Economic Research was organized last year under the auspices of the National University of Panama. One of the aims of the institute is to establish closer co-operation with similar institutions in other countries, particularly those of the Americas, in order to exchange information, publications, and eventually students. The universities and colleges of the United States are asked to co-operate by contributing publications, especially in the field of sociology and economics. The Institute of International Education (2 West 45th Street, New York City), will act as a corresponding member of the Institute for Social and Economic Research, and will be glad to receive and forward to Panama any publications that are contributed.

—From News Bulletin of Institute of International Education.

At School in Edward VII's Time

With Privilege of Visiting House of Commons

By Viscount Davidson P. C., G. C. V. O., C. H., C. B., B. A. (Cantab) (Westminster 1902-1907)

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

I well remember the first time I went "Up School" at Westminster to sit for the entrance examination 35 years ago. The great hall with its raftered room, with the names painted black on the gray walls and the brightly colored coats-of-arms on the panels, was an awe-inspiring setting.

Looking back, I suppose that the happy combination of pride in the School and its historical tradition, and a healthy individualism is what I and other Westminsters learned during our time there. I do not think that a boy can live under the shadow of the Abbey, which is our Chapel, for five impressionable years without its affecting his character. That we might become profitable members of "this Church and Nation" was our prayer every day, and that I believe may in some measure explain how such a small school has left its mark on almost every page of English history.

But what I have been asked is—what I remember. Well, I remember going pretty often to the House of Commons to exercise the privilege of the boys to hear debates from a seat in the Strangers' Gallery if one was vacant. I remember hearing Mr. Balfour speak both as Prime Minister and as Leader of the Opposition, and other statesmen too. A wonderful opportunity for a boy who later in life was to spend many years first as an official and afterwards as a Member of Parliament in each House in turn.

And I remember King Edward VII reviewing the School Cadet Corps in Vincent Square. I can see him now in a landau wearing a light gray suit, a gray top hat and a pink shirt—which I thought he was wearing with his accustomed royal tact, in honor of the School, whose colors are pink.

I remember the awful mud of the football grounds "up fields" which enabled the School to outwit and defeat better and heavier teams; and the row of tip-up basins which were all we had to wash in—and the water was cold!—after the matches. Living was harder for the schoolboy 30 years ago than today, but I don't think we were any the worse for it.

The two changes which have struck me most since my day have been the development of music in the School, and the revival of rowing. The orchestral concerts are equal now to any to be heard at other schools, and last year Westminster provided the leading oars of both the Cambridge and Oxford Boat Clubs.

Space does not permit me to write about the lasting friendships which I made both with masters and boys, but, to quote my late housemaster John Sargeaunt, "my love for the School grew with the flying terms, and as an abiding presence has passed with me from the cloister of her life and will remain with me always."

Planning Long-Time College Education

A plan of "life-long planned college education" is proposed by President Rowland Haynes of the University of Omaha in his annual report to the University Board of Regents.

Mr. Haynes believes the plan will add to the usefulness of the University to the citizens of Omaha and, at the same time, will make an original contribution to college education throughout the country. Mr. Haynes bases the program on the idea that young people should be taught to plan their education after high school to cover six, eight, or ten years, and, if need be, a lifetime.

The plan would apply to students who finish the four-year degree courses and to those who are on the campus for shorter periods. If a student is able to attend for only two years, during that time he can lay the foundation for his long-time program by taking courses which give him a summary of major fields of knowledge and other courses which give him a preview of what is required in the different lines of work by which people earn their living.

The University's vocational guidance staff helps him with tests to determine his chief interests and aptitudes. The Work-Study plan enables him to work at a job which interests him. When he leaves college to take a full-time job his adviser does not drop him. The student returns to the campus regularly to discuss his work with his adviser and to take evening courses which will meet his new needs and interests.

The proposal differs from the present program chiefly in being usual and planned instead of rare and haphazard. Mr. Haynes points out. Today the selection and arrangement of courses is not planned ahead, he believes, and the campus years are not made a part of the long-time program. The new plan would tie the college education in with everyday work.

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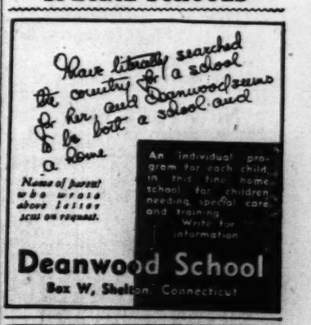

Name of parent who wrote above letter sent on request.

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See Also Saturday's Education Page for advertising of schools.

Maroons Need Victory at Garden Tonight If They Hope to Make Coming Play-Offs

Bruins Cannot Afford Defeat At This Stage

Garden Lineup Tonight

Boston Bruins		Montreal Maroons
Dumart, lw		rw, Marker
Schmidt, c		c, Orsein
Bauer, rw		lw, Cain
Poraland, ld.		rd, Evans
Shore, rd.		ld, Wentworth
Thompson, g.		g, Beveridge

Bruins Alternates: Clapper, Hollett, Goldsworthy, Jackson, Pettinger, Cowley, Sands, Getliffe, Weiland.
Maroons Alternates: Shields, D. Smith, Ward, Northcott, Trottier, Shannon, Blinco, Robinson, Runge.
Faceoff at 8:30 p. m.

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

There is a matter of if to be settled at the Boston Garden tonight. The Bruins and Montreal Maroons clash in a National Hockey League game and if the former are to stay out in front of Rangers they should win and if the latter are to make the coming play-offs they should win. This one game will not settle the if matter either way, but it will have a decided and influential bearing on the issue.

It is a pretty sad state of affairs when the Maroons are so low in esteem and position as they are at present. It is also a sad state of affairs when Tommy Gorman has his illustrious hockey name linked with a team that is not right up in the running. Tommy is maintaining a bold front, however, and striving to instill the same frontage in the Maroons.

He poured forth answers to many questions last night, but even the remarkable flow of blithe answers failed to impress. The team is not up to standard at present and also is encountering a losing streak which, in the midst of a losing season, cannot be nullified by words. Despite that, however, it behooves the Bruins to be on their game and heed not the tale of woe connected with Maroons.

No Time for Risks

In their last game with Canadiens the Bruins looked none too good to risk regarding Maroons as other than a formidable hockey team. The game itself is too unstable for the locals to chance any let-down because the opponents are inferior by reputation. With Rangers literally snapping at their heels the Rossmen can afford no relaxation at the present moment.

The retirement of big Lionel Conacher from professional hockey, last year, removed the steering wheel of the Maroon movements. Conacher was the vital cog in the Montreal machine and his proposed retirement was not considered seriously at that time, excepting by those close to the workings. Just how seriously the retirement of Conacher was is now self-evident—the Maroons are floundering.

Dit Clapper will return to action on the Bruin roster list tonight and it will mark the first time since Dec. 28 that the local club has had full strength. On that date Milton Schmidt received a fractured jaw and the night of his return, Ray Getliffe went out of action. Against Canadiens Sunday night Getliffe returned, but Clapper was out. Tonight the team will be at normal strength once again.

Amerks in New York

While trying to top the Bruins the Maroons will be listening for reports from New York. Their best, and probably their only chance, to gain the play-offs depends upon the progress of Americans. In New York the Amerks will be host to Canadiens. Amerks have lost plenty of games recently and Maroons, by also dropping games, muffed a grand chance to close the gap. There is not much time left to make the money games.

For a team so deep in the league standing, the Maroons have maintained a steady roster. The accepted resignation of King Clancy as manager early in the season is one change, but apart from injuries necessitating temporary line-up changes, the Gorman clan has clung to the same players. Tommy tried to negotiate several trades a while ago, but other managers turned their backs on all propositions.

Tonight's game is only the beginning for Boston hockey fans this week with Harvard and Princeton tomorrow night, the Olympics, Thursday, Saturday, and again on Sunday afternoon, and the Bruins vs. the Rangers on Sunday night.

Well, It Makes a Good Picture Anyway

By a Staff Photographer

Left to Right—Chief Boston, Fred Mitchell, and Tom Healey

Modern Football Is Not Partial to Baseball, and This Pose Depicting Chief Boston, Blocking Back, and Tom Healey, Tackle, Out for Baseball Is Viewed With Tongue in Cheek. Boston Is Billed for Catcher, but Healey Really Is a Good Pitcher. Football Practice in the Spring Will Tell the Story

Drillon Retains Lead in Scoring

MONTREAL, Feb. 15 (AP) — The drive to overhaul Toronto's Gordon Drillon in the race for the scoring title in the National Hockey League is getting no place—quickly.

Sylvanus Apps, also of the Leafs, and Cecil Dillon, of the Rangers, his closest pursuers, had their chance last week. Drillon did not score a goal all week, although he did manage to get two assists. But Dillon and Apps picked up just one point each and Drillon is ahead today with 39 points to 34 each for the runners-up.

Dillon has 20 goals and 14 assists to top the circuit in goals, but Drillon has 18 goals and 21 assists. He is tied for first place in assists with Phil Watson of the Rangers. George Mantha of the Canadiens is third in the actual scoring with 17 goals and a total of 30 points while Apps is second in assists with 20.

Allan Shields of the Montreal Maroons has the dubious distinction of being the league's penalty leader. He has 63 minutes on the bench. The leading scorers:

	Gls	Asts	Pts
Drillon, Toronto	18	21	39
Dillon, Rangers	20	14	34
Apps, Toronto	14	20	34
Mantha, Canadiens	17	13	30
Haynes, Canadiens	11	19	30
Cowley, Boston	15	14	29
Blake, Canadiens	15	13	28
C. Smith, Rangers	10	18	28
Barry, Detroit	9	18	27
H. Jackson, Toronto	13	13	26
Romnes, Chicago	9	17	26
N. Colville, Rangers	14	11	25
Thoms, Toronto	11	14	25
Gagnon, Canadiens	10	15	25
Lorrain, Canadiens	8	17	25
Watson, Rangers	4	21	25
Schriner, Americans	16	8	24
Shibicky, Rangers	14	10	24
Patrick, Rangers	10	14	24
Lewis, Detroit	8	14	22
Sands, Boston	13	8	21
Bauer, Boston	11	10	21
Stewart, Americans	10	11	21
March, Chicago	9	12	21
Gottselig, Chicago	8	13	21
Wiseman, Americans	13	7	20
Drouin, Canadiens	7	13	20
Cain, Maroons	6	14	20

United States Six In World Semifinal

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Feb. 15 (AP)—The United States hockey team clinched its place in the semifinals of the world amateur hockey championships yesterday by defeating Germany, 1 to 0. It was the third straight victory for the Americans in their preliminary group round robin and kept them on even terms with Great Britain, which defeated Latvia, 5 to 1.

Laurier Charest of Lewiston, Maine, scored the American goal in the first period. The Germans tried their hardest to equalize the score, but failed to beat the American goalie, Jerry Cosby of New York.

The United States and Great Britain both are playing in group three in the preliminary round. Three teams from this group are to qualify for the semifinal round robin and the two leaders, which meet in the final game of the opening round, are the only unbeaten teams.

In a group two game yesterday Switzerland beat Lithuania, 15 to 0, for its second straight victory.

British Favor Biennial Plan

LONDON, Feb. 15 (AP)—The British Lawn Tennis Association today announced it would support a proposal to hold the Davis Cup matches biennially, instead of annually, at the general meetings of the Davis Cup nations to be held here June 30.

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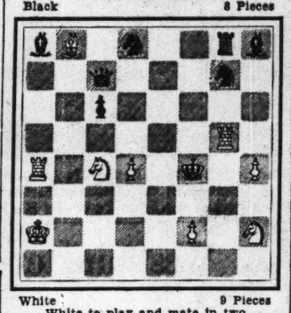
Chess—By Frederick R. Chevalier

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Feb. 15, 1938

Problem No. 2011
By Burney M. Marshall

Black 8 Pieces

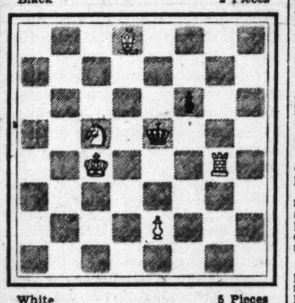


White 9 Pieces

White to play and mate in two (Washington (D. C.) Star, Prime Problem No. 3, May 12, 1912. Neat "unpinning" key.)

Problem No. 2012
By R. Cheney

Black 2 Pieces



White 5 Pieces

White to play and mate in three (British Chess Magazine, November, 1932. Featuring blocks by the black pawn on three different squares.)

Solutions to Problems

No. 2009. Kt-Q6
No. 2010. 1. Kt-B6 K-Q4
2. B-K4ch
1. ——— K-Kt4
2 Kt-Kt5
1. ——— Kt-K3
2. Q-Kt4ch
1. ——— Kt else
2. B-B7ch

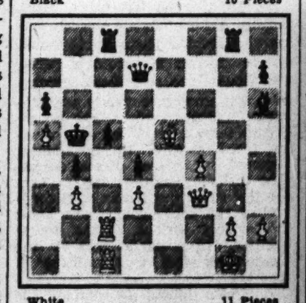
End-Game No. 395. White mates: 1 RxPch, KxR; 2 Kt-K5ch, K-B3; 3 Q-QBch, and 4 Q-Q4 mate.

End-Game

The position below arose in a consultation game between Dr. Tarrasch and local players at Naples, 1914. The idea involved is a perfect illustration of what Reinfeld in his "Elements of Combination Play" terms "the clearance sacrifice."

End-Game No. 396

Black 10 Pieces



White 11 Pieces

White to play and win

Notes

The 39th annual congress and open championship of the American Chess Federation will be held in Boston next July under the auspices of the Massachusetts State Chess Association. This will be the greatest chess event ever staged in Massachusetts, and local chess groups in particular will do their utmost to make this event the success it should be.

Chess tournaments have no great "box office" appeal, so that financing is a matter of subscription. It is estimated that $1,200 will take care of prizes, etc. Of this amount $500 have already been pledged, leaving $700 to be raised. Donations of any amount will be gratefully received by those in charge. Checks should be made payable to the Massachusetts State Chess Association, 14 Somerset Street, Boston, Mass.

With George Sturgis, as president; Godfrey L. Cabot as honorary president; Harlow B. Daly, Wm. M. P. Mitchell, and Karl B. Alured, as vice-presidents; Fred J. Keller as treasurer, and Franklin J. Sanborn as secretary, the Massachusetts State Chess Association is sure to do credit to New England chess tradition, but unless the chess public generally, especially those in New England, support this event, the prize fund, very important since travel and living expenses will be borne by individual contestants, will not be large enough to attract a first-rate entry.

The January issue of the Illinois Chess Bulletin is filled with interesting local news. Samuel Factor of Chicago has once again won the state championship. In December Dr. Lasker gave two simultaneous exhibitions and played two consultation games in Chicago, winning both games, the first brilliantly. Unfortunately the score is not given. The Chicago City Chess League has five teams in the major division and seven in the minor. Dr. S. W. Becker, editor, and Chas. H. Leech, managing editor, are to be congratulated on this further evidence of growing chess interest in Illinois.

Samuel Reshevsky, United States champion, has returned to this country after a long and successful stay in Europe. Before defending his title in the national championships, scheduled to begin April 2 in New York, he is planning a tour. Clubs interested in meeting our number one expert in simultaneous or consultation play have an unusual opportunity.

In New Jersey, a mammoth 100-board match between the Suburban Chess League and the North Jersey Chess Association is planned for Feb. 22. Such events are fairly common in England, but very rare, if not unknown, in this country.

Percy Bowater, San Marino (Calif.) problemist, has again favored those fortunate enough to number themselves among his chess friends with "A Few Chess Problems," a nicely printed pamphlet of 35 two and three movers. Mr. Bowater has a highly developed artistic sense that delights discriminating solvers. Examples of his work have appeared in this column and more will follow.

A well-played game by Keres involving a positional P sacrifice in the opening and a forceful winning attack. From Ostend, 1937.

Queen's Pawn Game

Dunkelblum White	Keres Black	Dunkelblum White	Keres Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	13 B-Q2	P-R5
2 Kt-KB3	P-B4	14 B-R5	Q-B3
3 P-K3	P-KKt3	15 BxR	B-QR3
4 B-K2	B-Kt2	16 Kt-R5	Q-K3
5 Castles	Castles	17 Q-Q2	BxR
6 P-B4	P-Q4	18 Kt-B3	BxP
7 BPxP	KtxP	19 KxB	RxB
8 PxP	Kt-R3	20 K-R	P-R6
9 BxKt	PxB	21 R-Q	PxP
10 Kt-Q4	Q-B2	22 KtxKt	RxKt
11 Kt-Kt3	R-Q	Resigns	
12 Q-K2	P-QR4		

Glidden Captures Third Squash Title

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 15 (AP)—Germain G. Glidden of New York, former Harvard star, won his third consecutive national squash racquets crown yesterday by overpowering Leroy Weir of Detroit, 15-13, 18-15, 13-15, 15-9. Weir's stubborn fight won the third game but Glidden easily ran out the match in the fourth.

Only Stanley W. Pearson of Philadelphia ever before won three straight titles in the strenuous sport, Pearson turning the trick twice, 1915-17, and 1921-23.

A. M. Sonnabend gave Boston the veterans title in addition to the team championship, defeating Theodore Manos of Pittsburgh, 15-7, 7-15, 15-12, 11-15, and 17-16. Boston defeated New York for the team crown 4 to 1 last night.

Harvard Varsity Batterymen Get Initial Workout

The first sign of approaching spring gripped Cambridge yesterday when Coach Fred Mitchell's Harvard varsity pitchers and catchers reported in Briggs Cage for their initial workout of the season. Twenty-nine players attended the inaugural in the heated indoor structure.

Although several infielders and outfielders were on hand, only batterymen are compelled to take daily conditioning drills during the remainder of the week. The entire squad is scheduled to put in an appearance next Monday afternoon. Practice will continue indoors until the weather permits getting out in the sunshine.

Among yesterday's group were seven lettermen who will form the nucleus of Coach Mitchell's 1938 team. They are Capt. Ulysses Lupien, first baseman; Art Johns, veteran infielder who will play either shortstop or second base; Dave Shean, third baseman and outfielder; Ed Ingalls, Harold Curtiss and Don Prouty, experienced pitchers, and Paul Doyle, a substitute catcher of last year.

Lupien plays a regular guard position on the varsity basketball team and will not start intensive baseball practice until the middle of March.

Among the 19 pitchers at the initial drill were a pair of promising sophomores, Tom Healey and John Woodward. Healey is also a football tackle and will probably combine spring football practice with baseball. Bob Fulton, heavy-hitting freshman captain of last season, and Chief Boston, another gridiron regular, were among the seven catchers.

Sam Merrill and Frank Leary are two more sophomores, both fielders, who donned uniforms on opening day.

The Crimson team will take a southern trip during the spring recess period, playing the first game at Charlottesville, April 5, against University of Virginia.

Another sign of spring came yesterday with the announcement by Head Coach Tom Bolles of the seatings in the first varsity shell. The crew mentor had planned a workout on the Charles River in the afternoon, but the danger of submerged ice forced a postponement.

Seven varsity crews took shape in the Newell boathouse, the following being assigned to the "A" shell: Captain Chace, stroke; Clark, No. 7; Erickson, No. 6; J. Gardiner, No. 5; Dean, No. 4; D. Talbot, No. 3; Hovey, No. 2, and Simmons, bow.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Lefty Gomez rejected $10,000 offer from New York Yankees, half of 1936 pay, as Colonel Ruppert warned holdouts they must pay own expenses to training camp.

Three Years Ago

Dave Evans, of Indianapolis, drove Diesel-engined car to new world speed record of 126.065 m. p. h.

Five Years Ago

Eddie Casey retained as head football coach at Harvard, Arthur Sampson dropped as backfield assistant.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

One of the Great Rowing Coaches

When one looks back and reviews the history of college rowing, which, by the way, is the oldest organized intercollegiate sport in the United States, he must give considerable time to the part which the late James A. Ten Eyck played in it. And not only will he review his work as a college coach; but he will have to go still further back and consider the brilliant career which the late Syracuse rowing coach had as an oarsmen long before he ever took up the profession of coaching. Then, too, he must go even further and note that one of his sons —Edward Hanlan Ten Eyck—won the Diamond Sculls in the Royal Henley Regatta on the Thames River, London, while his other son—James A., Jr.—stroked a winning Syracuse varsity eight which was coached by him in one of the Intercollegiate Rowing Association regattas. In fact, no one could review amateur or professional sculling in the entire world during the past 75 years without giving the name of Ten Eyck much consideration.

Staff Photo
Jim Ten Eyck

Began Rowing Early

The son of a Hudson River boatman, it was only natural that Ten Eyck should take to the water, and in his early years he became a great sculler. It was at a time when singles-sculls racing was very popular, and among his famous contemporaries were Edward Hanlan, Jim Wray, Jim Rice, Dick Glendon, and Charles Courtney. When the colleges began to develop rowing to the high efficiency which now marks it, Ten Eyck, Courtney, Wray, Rice and Glendon took up the work, and were among the most successful coaches of the past thirty-five or forty years. And of these coaches, Ten Eyck at Syracuse and Courtney at Cornell left records which will stand for many years. When the I. R. A. regatta was held on the Hudson River last June, Ten Eyck was the only one of these famous oarsmen who had a crew in the races, and it was the thirty-fifth year that "Old Jim" had seen one of his Orange varsity eights competing for intercollegiate rowing honors.

A Brilliant Coaching Record

If one is to consider the number of victories that a coach wins as a mark of success, Ten Eyck must be ranked high. During his 35 years at Syracuse the I. R. A. held 32 regattas, and his varsity oarsmen won that race five times, his freshmen won their event eight times, and his junior varsity oarsmen turned in five victories. Consider the kind of competition Syracuse had to met in those races and the record becomes all the more impressive. His great love for rowing could not be better expressed than in a statement which he made recently when he said, "If I had to go 10 miles, I'd rather row than walk." During his long stay at Syracuse he held the affection of his oarsmen, and as a tribute to his character and coaching the "James A. Ten Eyck Memorial Boathouse" is the name of the new boathouse which was built last spring and which will be used by Syracuse oarsmen in future years.

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Gave the Answer Saturday

About a year ago a young freshman named James D. Lightbody, Jr., ran anchor on the Harvard freshman relay team in the Boston A. A. indoor track and field meet at the Boston Garden. At that time he gave a great exhibition of running; but as he was not seriously pressed, much curiosity was expressed by those who saw him as to just what he could do under pressure. Well, he gave them his answer at the B. A. A. Games last Saturday night. As a result of a fall by Harvard's lead-off man in its varsity relay race with Yale, Lightbody was forced to start the last relay some 30 yards behind the Yale anchor man. Giving one of the greatest exhibitions of relay running ever seen, he beat his Yale adversary by about a yard, running his quarter in 49.3s. In this exhibition he not only answered all questions as to what he can do when under pressure; but he served notice that he is going to put the name of Lightbody about as high in track circles as did his father some 35 years ago.

Special 300- and 600-Yard Runs Returned to Program

The track and field teams of Harvard, Yale, Cornell and Dartmouth will meet in their third Quadrangular indoor competition on Saturday, Feb. 26, at the Boston Garden. The meet is the last of three which yearly feature the Boston indoor season, the Prout Games and the B. A. A. meet having been held.

Reacting favorably to the demand of intercollegiate track and field followers, the four colleges this year are returning to the meet program the popular 300 and 600-yard runs, discontinued two years ago when the Triangular Meet was expanded into the Quadrangular Games. Furthermore, in order to provide two special feature races, the four colleges have decided to make both the 300 and 600-yard runs match races inasmuch as but one entry will be allowed from each college and points awarded for three places.

The return of the 300-yard run to the Quadrangular schedule will mark the first time since 1928 that the event in these games has been run as a straight away contest, discarding the awarding of points by time as was done beginning in 1929.

The games program will consist of 15 events, 13 of which will figure in the varsity scoring and as has been the case in the past, the freshman dash and freshman one-mile relay will not count in the point total.

In addition to the 300- and 600-yard runs, the events to be contested will include the 50-yard dash, 45-yard high hurdles, mile run, two-mile run, one-mile relay, two-mile relay, high jump, shot putt, pole vault, broad jump and 35-pound weight throw. The shot put and weight throw will be contested at the Briggs Cage. The oder of events:

At Boston Garden

7:30—Varsity bread jump.
8:15—Freshman dash—trials.
8:25—Varsity dash—trials.
8:30—Varsity high hurdles—trials.
8:40—Freshman dash—final.
8:45—Varsity dash—final.
8:48—Varsity pole vault.
8:50—Varsity high hurdles—final.
9:00—Varsity high jump.
9:05—Varsity 600-yard run.
9:10—Varsity one-mile run.
9:20—Varsity 300-yard run.
9:25—Varsity two-mile run.
9:35—Freshman one-mile relay.
9:40—Varsity two-mile relay.
10:05—Varsity one-mile relay.

At Briggs Cage, Harvard (Afternoon)

2:30—Varsity Shot Put—Final.
3:15—Varsity 35-pound weight throw—final.

National Hockey League

American Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	23	4	9	95	64	49
Rangers	21	5	9	111	82	47
Chicago	19	5	12	97	103	38
Detroit	8	9	30	72	160	25

Canadian Division

Toronto	17	8	10	108	90	42
Canadiens	14	8	13	95	94	36
Americans	11	8	13	82	89	30
Montreal	10	4	30	68	94	24

Games Tonight

Montreal at Boston.
Canadiens at Americans.

Sporting Around the Hub

Twenty-four Red Sox are signed for 1938, and of the eight still outside of the fold, only little Eric McNair comes under the heading of a problem. Eric is the only infielder whose contract is absent. Roger Cramer, McNair's pal, is the lone exception among the outfielders.

♪ ♪ ♪

Johnny Marcum, Archie McKain, Fritz Ostermueller and Lee Rogers on the pitching roster, and Moe Berg and young George Dickey as catchers, are the other absentees. By mistake, the contracts of Marcum and Rogers were mixed, which probably explains the delay there. Berg is coming to Boston soon and will undoubtedly affix his signature at that time.

The 24th player to sign was Fabian Gaffke, the outfielder. Granting that Joe Vosmik, Cramer and Ben Chapman will be the Red Sox outfield next season, Gaffke is thrown into the battle for a reserve garden berth. In competition with him will be Lindsey Deal and Leo Nonnenkamp of Little Rock, Ted Williams of San Diego and Bob Daughters of Rocky Mount.

♪ ♪ ♪

Bob Quinn, back from his journey into the middle West, says that his new minor league farm club at Evansville, Ind., will play in a park comparable to some in the majors. Bob today will decide definitely whether or not the Bees will operate an Eastern League franchise in Hartford, Conn.

♪ ♪ ♪

Harvard's basketball team faces stiff competition this week on successive nights. Cornell visits Cambridge on Friday, with Columbia following on Saturday. The Crimson must take both games to remain in the upper bracket of the Eastern Intercollegiate League.

♪ ♪ ♪

The court upset at the hand of Yale can be traced to the long layoff taken by the Harvard cagers during the midyear examination period. While the Crimson shooters were idle for about a month, the Eli played several practice games and stayed close to top form. Also, the Yale quintet has been strengthened by experienced additions since the midyears.

♪ ♪ ♪

Little Bobby Bauer deserves a pat on the back for the scoring punch he has added to the Boston Bruins in this, his freshman year in the National Hockey League. As this was written, Bobby had 21 points in the form of 11 goals and 10 assists.

♪ ♪ ♪

Rupe Carven, Raynor Hutchinson and Walter Mitchell, seeded second, third and fourth, respectively, were eliminated yesterday from the Massachusetts Badminton championship tourney at the University Club. However, the top-seeded player and defending titleholder, Gardner Sutton of the home club courts, advanced by winning his match in straight games.

♪ ♪ ♪

Asa Bushnell, newly appointed Executive Director of the Central Office for Eastern Intercollegiate Athletics, will be in Boston tomorrow. William J. Bingham, Harvard's athletic director, has called the press together for a luncheon at the Parker House.

Boston Bowler Wins

LYNN, Mass., Feb. 15 (AP)—In a match billed for the New England Candlepin bowling championship, Francis Chiminello, of Boston, title claimant, last night beat back the challenge of Ralph Piante, of Manchester, N. H. Swinging into form after a slow start, Chiminello took last night's 10 strings, the second half of a 20-string match by 92 pins. Going into the second leg, Piante led by four pins. After the third string, the Boston Bowler was never headed and piled up a 10-string score of 1143 for a match total of 2177. Piante, whose score was 1051, had a match total of 2089.

Big Ten Basketball

Iowa 36, Michigan 30.
Wisconsin 46, Chicago 32.

Princeton May Upset Harvard

Quadrangular Hockey League Standing

	Won	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts.
Dartmouth	3	0	14	5	6
Harvard	1	1	5	5	2
Princeton	1	1	3	6	2
Yale	0	3	6	17	0

Harvard starts a busy week of hockey tomorrow night with Princeton's invasion of the Boston Garden and ending with Toronto on Saturday night at Toronto. On Friday night Queen's University, now in tie with McGill for first place in the International Intercollegiate Ice Hockey League, will be host to the Crimson at Kingston, Ontario.

While Harvard naturally wants to win all three of these games and better its position in the Three-I circuit, the game which the Crimson skaters are most desirous of winning is the one with the Tigers tomorrow night.

Realizing that its chances of winning any honors in the Three-I loop are beyond hope, Harvard will concentrate on protecting its Quadrangular league title which has been in Cambridge for the past two years. A victory over Princeton will help Harvard to gain on Dartmouth and give them sole possession of second place.

Earlier in the season the Crimson six had all it could do to defeat Princeton, 3 to 2. Since then the Tigers have shown flashes of being a better-than-average hockey team and will come to the Garden primed to down a disorganized Harvard sextet.

In Princeton's opening game of the year the Tigers upset the strong St. Nicholas team, 7 to 1. Then in its two league games with Toronto and Queen's the Princeton six were forced to lose both contests, but only by 1-point margins. Toronto won by the score of 5 to 4, while Queen's topped the Tigers, 3 to 2.

On Princeton's invasion of Canada McGill trounced them 10 to 1, but, undaunted by this, the Tigers came back the following night to take an overtime affair from Montreal, 3 to 2.

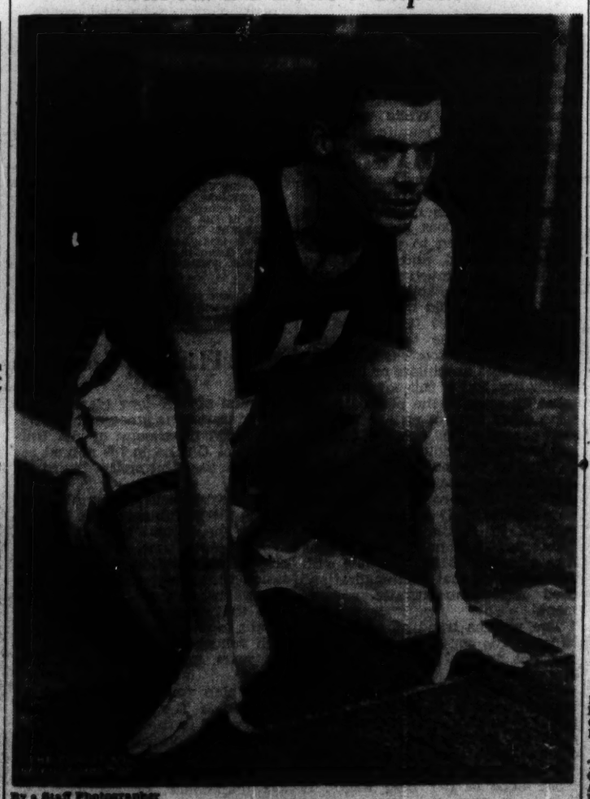
The best comparison between Harvard and Princeton may be seen from the scores which the Boston Olympics defeated both these teams. The Crimson lost in a rugged game, 5 to 4, while the Tigers were defeated, 3 to 2. Members of the Olympics said after the Princeton games that the New Jersey boys would give Harvard a close game. Some were of the opinion that the Tigers might upset Harvard, if and when they found their skating legs.

Harvard isn't as good a team today as that six which beat Princeton, 3 to 2. The loss of Defenseman Russ Allen coupled with several major shifts in the lines has not helped the Crimson. Dartmouth's 3-to-2 defeat of Harvard last Saturday afternoon has not improved the spirit of Coach Joe Stubbs' team and it may be that they will be just soft enough to give way to a Princeton victory tomorrow night.

WHERE TO GO FOR LUNCHEON TEA DINNER IN EUROPE
ENGLAND
LONDON
Marsham Court Restaurant
Marsham Street, Westminster
Is one of the most attractive Restaurants in Westminster and is very conveniently situated close to Smith Square and the Houses of Parliament.
Excellent Cuisine Moderate Prices
PRIVATE DINING ROOMS for parties are also available. Vic 8181
THE TEA KETTLE
RESTAURANT and CAKE SHOP
6 Basil St., Knightsbridge, S. W. 3
Hours 10-6:30 Sundays 11-3
Luncheons Teas
Homemade Cakes
KENS. 8627
MAJESTIC
Well cooked 3-course Luncheon 1/9
4-course Dinner 2/3
Dainty Afternoon Teas with Delicious Pastries and Gateaux
All our pastries are guaranteed made with pure butter, no substitutes whatsoever used. Open daily including Sundays 9.0 a. m. to 10.0 p. m.
143 Kensington High St. Western 6672
THE THISTLE TEA ROOMS
55 HAYMARKET LUNCHEONS TEAS HIGH TEAS
5 ROTHSAY ST VICTORIA ST LUNCHEONS TEAS
STEWART'S RESTAURANTS
Quality food at modern prices
Corner of Old Bond Street, Piccadilly
Regent Street, Victoria, Hampstead, Kensington
Bournemouth Oxford and Eastbourne
THE HALF MOON
2 Curzon St., Mayfair London, W. 1
3-Course Lunch 1/9
Dinner t. Order 2/6
FRANCE
PARIS
HOTEL ASTORIA
131, Avenue des Champs Elysées
THES, CONCERTS
5 o'clock every day
Fixed price Frs. 10.—
Sandwiches and Cakes Included.

Amusements
BOSTON
STATE ORPHEUM
Grace Moore "I'LL TAKE ROMANCE" Melvyn Douglas
Myrna Loy 'Man-Proof' Franchot Tone
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
UNIVERSITY HARVARD SQ. KIR. 4500
Alice Faye "YOU'RE A SWEETHEART"
Jackie Cooper "BOY OF THE STREETS"
Wed.—Review "IT HAPPENED ONE NIGHT" "WINGS IN THE DARK"
NEW YORK CITY
"The funniest show of the year."—LIFE
ED WYNN
in the New Musical Hit
HOORAY FOR WHAT!
N. Y. WINTER GARDEN B'way and 50 St.
Evgs.: Balc. $1.10, $1.65, $2.20, $2.75 and $3.30
Orch. $3.30 and $4.40. Mail Orders Filled
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. and Sat., $1.10 to $2.75
JOHN GOLDEN presents
GERTRUDE LAWRENCE
in SUSAN AND GOD
A comedy by RACHEL CROTHERS
Plymouth Thea., 45th St., W. of B'y. Evgs. 8:40
No Mon. Perfs. Mats. Wed., Thurs., Sat., 2:40
3 Mats. Weekly Wed., Thurs. and Sat. No Perf. Monday
5TH MONTH! MOST DISCUSSED PLAY IN NEW YORK
"Deeply moving, perfectly acted."—George Arliss
Many Mansions
Alexander KIRKLAND—Flora CAMPBELL
48th St. Thea., W. of B'y. Lac. 4-4337. Evgs. 8:40
Good Seats for Washington's Birthday
GUTHRIE McCLINTIC presents
THE STAR-WAGON
A new play by MAXWELL ANDERSON
BURGESS MEREDITH ● LILLIAN GISH
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40th St.
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:40

Harvard's Track Captain



By a Staff Photographer

Alex Northrop

Holly Crimson Track Leader, Who Will Play a Prominent Part for Harvard in the Distance Runs of the Coming Quadrangular Games at the Boston Garden, Feb. 26

Business and Industry • # Patman Would Tax Larger Chain Systems Out of Existence • Commerce and Finance

Banks, Trusts Are Urged to Improve Public Relations

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 15—Better relations with the press plus a definite plan for presenting constructive news would go a long way toward improving public opinion regarding banking and trust business, William H. Neal, vice-president of the Wachovia Bank and Trust Company of Winston-Salem, N. C., told the nineteenth mid-winter trust conference of the American Bankers' Association here today.

"The fact that banks and trust companies experienced a bad press during the troublesome depression years was not altogether the fault of the newspapers," Mr. Neal said. "Through reticence or downright indifference, bankers and trust men often refused to give out any information, leaving reporters to their own devices in presenting the news. We can never violate confidential relationships, but we cannot escape the fact that all financial institutions are engaged in a business with which the public has a vital concern and about which it has a right to be reasonably well informed."

Two Basic Problems

In attempting to improve their public relations, trust companies face two basic problems, according to Mr. Neal.

"First of all, there is a very substantial antagonism toward anything connected with a bank or trust company," he said. "This is coupled with a feeling that the government ought to take over the whole business.

"The second problem is a general belief that trust service, particularly the investment function of trust service, did not meet the test of the depression."

Mr. Neal, who is president of the Financial Advertisers Association, an organization of financial advertising and publicity officers, urged that fiduciary institutions make additional efforts to improve their relations with the public, on the grounds that only in such a way could they "emerge from the shadows of public misunderstanding and disparagement and operate in the sunlight of public approval and appreciation."

Preferred and common stocks were suggested by John E. Blunt, vice-president of the Continental Illinois Bank and Trust Company of Chicago, as desirable for the investment of trust funds under existing conditions. The experience of his bank with preferred stocks had been most satisfactory, Mr. Blunt added.

Some Sound Preferreds

"There are perhaps a dozen companies with little or no funded debt whose preferred stocks have paid continuous dividends for many years and whose earnings range from five to ten times preferred dividend requirements," he continued. "It seems to me that they are equally, if not better, secured than high-grade bonds, and the return is from three fourths to 1 per cent greater."

In opening the conference this morning, Robertson Griswold, vice-president of the Maryland Trust Company of Baltimore, advised trust officers to be alert in keeping in step with new concepts and to orient their practices to meet the challenge of changed conditions.

As an example of alertness in meeting new situations, Mr. Griswold pointed to work in developing the common trust fund. Through such efforts, trust officers have anticipated the possibility of a shrinkage in the size of future trust estates, he said.

Gross earnings of the trust departments of national banks increased by more than 560 per cent between June 30, 1934, and June 30, 1937, according to Mr. Griswold. The growth in earnings he described as "a phenomenal record of progress," but suggested that due consideration also be given to the fact that during the 13-year period a large number of national banks were for the first time entering the trust business.

Retail Advertising Declines in Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Retailers' use of display space in newspapers during the week ended Jan. 29, declined 7.2 per cent below the corresponding week of last year, according to Advertising Age.

The report, based on retail display carried in newspapers in 79 important cities, shows a total of 15,729,201 lines for the week reported against 16,953,031 lines for the compared week of last year, the loss amounting to 1,223,830 lines.

For this year through the date reported, newspapers in the measured cities show a loss of 3,268,263 lines or 4 per cent.

Guardian Life Insurance Reports Gains for 1937

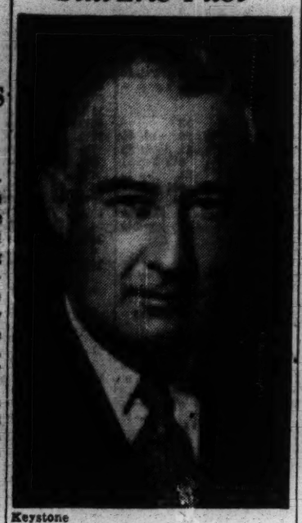
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Guardian Life Insurance Company of America reported gains by the company during the year 1937 in all the major phases of its operations, according to the seventy-eighth annual statement of the company.

Assets of the company increased $9,033,230 during the year to a new record total of $124,770,586. This was a 37 per cent greater increase than was realized in 1936 and is the largest gain in assets recorded by the company in any of the 78 years of operation.

New paid-for life insurance in 1937 amounted to $50,639,226, as against $49,985,960 in 1936. The total amount of insurance in force with The Guardian rose to $481,587,511, a net gain in 1937 of $16,625,997, 74 per cent greater than the $9,-862,240 increase in 1936.

Still Erie 'Pilot'



Keystone

Charles E. Denney

President of Erie Railroad Company, Named by Court as One of Two Trustees to Direct Road's Reorganization

Gold

(Continued from Page 1)

nouncement, Secretary Morgenthau states that after conferring with the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, he announces that "gold acquired by the mints and assay offices after Jan. 1, 1938 will be included in the inactive account only to the extent that such acquisitions in any one quarter exceed $100,000,000."

$33,000,000 Released at Once

The order is made retroactive, so that $30,000,000 of sterilized gold purchased since the beginning of the year will be immediately released into the credit structure. It is not expected that at any time in the near future the inflow will exceed the maximum of $100,000,000 a quarter, and that to all intents and purposes he inactive-gold-fund policy is discontinued.

There remains in the inactive fund a total of $1,223,249,465. It was reported that Chairman Marriner S. Eccles of the Federal Reserve Board would have preferred to have this national monetary base needed a sum turned into the credit reservoir. He has long been urging that the boost, but Treasury officials have been less eager for sweeping action, and presumably the President's decision went to them.

Therefore the billion and a quarter total remains in the inactive fund, and only future intake, as well as that since the opening of the current quarter, will go for boosting purposes.

The saving to the Treasury in the new procedure is simply that it will not have to borrow in order to buy gold and hold it inactive, since the gold can immediately be used as a monetary basis. The gold already sterilized will remain as a back-log in case a flight of capital should begin.

To Aid Private Borrowing

The Treasury will be able to remain out of the borrowing market to a greater extent than contemplated, thus leaving the way clear for private borrowers who want to put money to work. Bank funds will be increased at a time when privately-financed housing and loans-to-business are keenly desired activities. The Treasury's working balance is enlarged in anticipation of greater relief spending under the President's new recommendation for an additional $250,000,000.

The total of $100,000,000 does not apply to net but to gross intake of gold. Thus, if the domestic and foreign offerings of gold amounted to $70,000,000, that amount would be released into the credit stream, even though an additional $50,000,000 were purchased by foreigners. The $50,000,000 for export would be taken from the inactive fund.

It is admitted by officials that there are adequate bank reserves, and that the Treasury does not attach great importance to the increase of bank funds made possible by the move. But the general effects are taken to be inflationary, and a natural result of recession conditions, the halt in the inflow of gold, and the need for releasing the brakes.

British Chancellor Agrees With Aim of Gold Action

LONDON, Feb. 15 (AP)—Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer, told the House of Commons today he had been informed in advance of the United States' decision partly to abandon its gold sterilization program.

Sir John said he "cordially agreed" with the United States' purpose. He said he understood the "underlying view" was that:

"It is desirable in present conditions to modify arrangements which may have or may be feared to have a deflationary tendency and so act as a brake on business activity."

(Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau disclosed yesterday that the first $100,000,000 of gold that the Treasury acquires each three months will not be sterilized.

(Instead, he said, it will be used as a base for gold certificate currency which the Treasury will spend through the Federal Reserve System.)

The Chancellor emphasized that "nothing that is here indicated is any sort of departure from the tripartite monetary agreement"—among the United States, Britain and France for stabilization of their currencies.

Odd Lot Transactions

WASHINGTON (AP)—Customers' odd-lot buying orders on the New York Stock Exchange in the week ended Feb. 5 had a value of $34,742,791, or $9,591,060 in excess of selling orders, the Securities Commission reported. Buying orders totaled 43,285 involving 991,474 shares. Selling orders totaled 26,189 involving 715,969 shares.

Denney a Trustee In Reorganization Of Erie Railroad

CLEVELAND (AP)—Erie Railroad's president, Charles E. Denney, and a Cleveland attorney, John A. Hadden, have taken the task of piloting Erie out of the red.

Federal Judge Samuel H. West named them trustees to carry the railroad through a reorganization which may slash Erie's fixed charges so it can make money in adverse years.

Erie earned slightly more than its fixed charges during 1930-1936, inclusive. In the latter year it had $16,910,815 income to pay fixed charges of $14,715,801—but last year its net operating income fell to $13,614,008 and Erie filed Jan. 18 to reorganize under the bankruptcy laws.

Erie Owes RFC Big Sum

Erie owes the Reconstruction Finance Corp. alone about $16,000,000, of which $3,611,000 matures Feb. 25 and another $847,000 between then and April 28. The Government agency has a secured obligation for which some collateral was deposited. How the RFC will fare depends on the reorganization plan eventually adopted, an informed source said.

Frank Weinstein of New York City, one of 25-odd attorneys in the courtroom to hear Mr. Denney and Mr. Hadden named without objection, said he would present a plan "in a few days."

Mr. Weinstein said he represented "a number of individual bondholders" and that a committee drawn from Philadelphia banking institutions was working on the plan.

Immediately after their appointment, subject to Interstate Commerce Commission approval, the two new trustees conferred quietly in a corner of the courtroom. Mr. Denney, a former railroad engineer, has been Erie's president since 1929. Mr. Hadden formerly was an assistant United States District Attorney and Ohio legislator.

Denney's Good Record

H. A. Taylor, Erie counsel, in suggesting Mr. Denney's appointment, told Judge West, "I think it is the universal belief of those qualified to judge that the railroad management during the very trying period since 1929 has been effective and has shown results which compare well with results of railroad operation in general during that period."

The court appointed Mr. Hadden as the "outsider" required by law.

Refusal of Chesapeake & Ohio to guarantee a $6,006,000 loan which Erie asked of the RFC led to Erie's bankruptcy action. Both roads are among the eight in the Alleghany Corp. system, and Chesapeake & Ohio has a majority interest in Erie, which reported inability to meet approximately $10,000,000 in debts due between Jan. 1 and March 1.

Investment Counsel Business Seen Soon Put on SEC Grill

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

With the calling down to Washington last week of a number of leading investment counsellors from New York for a conference with SEC officials on Friday, Wall Street believes that the long-awaited move of the Securities and Exchange Commission for regulation of the investment counsel business is at last under way.

This rapidly growing profession, often referred to as the only branch of the security business not yet regulated by the SEC, is also one of the youngest professions in Wall Street, the first investment counsel firm having been organized only in 1919. Current estimates of the amount of funds being supervised by investment counsellors range from $1,000,000,000 up. About a year ago the SEC sent a questionnaire to 700 known investment counsel firms and received replies from 400. It has long been expected that restless SEC officials would sooner or later reach out for some kind of power over this field.

Investment Trust Survey

The conference last week was called by Paul P. Gourrich, head of the Commission's Research Division, and David Schenker in charge of the investment trust survey of the Commission which is now approaching final form and will probably be made public in the next month or two. The operations of investment trusts, particularly of the management type, and of investment counsellors, are alike in the fact that the investment of the customers' funds is managed by specialists, though they differ in the fundamental fact that the investment trust sells the investor an equity in its operations while the investment counsellor does not take title to the funds. They also differ in the fact that by and large investment counsellors act for wealthy clients while investment trusts act for small investors.

A start on the organization of the profession was made here last July with the organization of the Investment Counsel Association of America, Inc., with a present membership drawn from a small number of highly reputable firms, a membership fee of $500 and annual dues of $100, and a "code of professional practice."

Counsellors' Qualifications

This code states that a member firm must " . . . devote its time exclusively to (investment counsel and) . . . not engage in . . . security merchandising, brokerage, banking, the publication of financial services, or acting as custodian of the securities or funds of clients . . . (and) should include at least two responsible partners or principal executives of demonstrated investment ability and unquestioned integrity . . . (and) should maintain adequate capital and reserves . . . (its) compensation . . . should consist exclusively of direct charges . . . for services, and should not be contingent upon profits, upon the number or value of transactions executed, nor upon the maintenance of any minimum income. . . ."

Roughly speaking the investment counsel profession started at Harvard, grew rapidly—in and about Boston, and has since expanded largely from the financial district of New York City. First firm in the field was Scudder, Stevens & Clark in Boston in 1919. Loomis, Sayles & Company were among the next formed. In the first cycle of growth of the idea, up to 1929, many firms were formed in Boston and New York. In the second cycle, a considerable weeding out took place down to 1933, and since that time there has been a substantial, almost mushroom growth of new firms. But, as former SEC Chairman Landis implied at Boston last spring, it took little skill to be able to protect clients' accounts during the bull markets of recent years.

Function of Counsellors

The primary function of investment counsellors, as seen by the more conservative members of the profession, is to preserve the purchasing power of clients' principal and interest rather than to strive for capital appreciation or income. Prime requisites, therefore, are caution, integrity, and intelligence. Investment counsel is conceived as an art and not a profession, and the service is personal in the sense that recommendations are in part determined by the degree of risk which the client can afford to take, depending on age, sex, business activity, etc.

Conservative investment counsel firms generally handle only large accounts, a frequent minimum being $100,000. Fees may run around 1 per cent on the first $100,000, ½ per cent on the next $1,900,000, ¼ per cent on the next $3,000,000, and so on. Some firms have a minimum annual fee of $500, others $1000.

With the gradual change of the stock market in recent years from a speculative to an investment basis many brokerage and investment banking houses have also gone into the business of providing investment counsel. There has been pressure on brokers to find new sources of income as well as to adjust to the shrinkage in their debit balances and to comply with the same increasing demand for investment advice which has contributed to the growth of purely investment counsel firms. This has led them to set up separate investment counsel departments. In some cases these departments are available to customers on a fee basis, in others they are free, while some brokerage and investment banking houses charge no fees but require a minimum debit balance or volume of gross commissions.

These departments, however, are to be distinguished from the purely investment counsel firms, as was indicated in the "Code of Professional Practice" of the I. C. A. already cited. So also are the large semi-statistical, semi-advisory services like Standard Statistics, Moody's, Poor's, Babson's, Brookmire, Alexander Hamilton, etc.

How Far Will SEC Go?

Although Mr. Shenker, in his week-end release, seemed to base the interest of the SEC in investment counsellors on the simple need of a census of the field, observers in the Street have no idea that the Commission would be so modest as to stop there. Judging by precedent, opinion here runs, the course of events may be something as follows: First, the Commission will take a census, then it will send more questionnaires, then it will ask Congress to force the firms in this field to register with the Commission. Then it will conduct an investigation and discover a large sheaf of abuses.

Then the Commission will turn in a report and recommend that the field be regulated. Then, if the experience of the over-the-counter market is any precedent, it will have a bill submitted to Congress calling for organization of the field, and permitting the SEC to capture the organizations, change the officers and rules, regulate fees, personnel, relations with clients, advertising (if any—most firms do not advertise, do not want new accounts), and the like.

Then it will build a regulatory staff, segregate the field into its various categories, and discuss the divorce of the advisory function from the statistical function, put pressure on brokers, investment bankers and commercial banks to divorce their investment advisory departments, and then perhaps turn from that to repeat the process with the trust departments of commercial banks if it can wrest authority to do this from Congress and away from state banking departments.

Bank Loans Rise First Time in Weeks

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that bank loans for commercial, industrial and agricultural purposes increased in the week ended Feb. 9 for the first time since Dec. 15.

Banks in 101 leading cities reported a net increase of $8,000,000 in these business loans. This type of credit increased $8,000,000 in New York City and $9,000,000 in the Chicago district, but declined in some other districts.

The reporting banks continued during the week to increase their portfolios of government and other securities. Demand deposits increased $47,000,000.

Correction

The story run in these pages yesterday relative to "Banking Subjects Discussed on Radio" should have carried the information that the subjects will be discussed over WNYC instead of WNAC.

News Notes—South America

(Excerpts From Reports to Commerce Department)

Argentine Rubber Imports—Imports of crude rubber into Argentina during the year 1937 were over 50 per cent above the quantity imported in 1935 and 1936. Unofficial estimates indicated that the total imports for the year amounted to 20,021,740 pounds compared with 12,639,256 pounds in 1936 and 12,199,778 pounds in 1935. The increase is believed to be due to a larger domestic production of tires and other rubber goods as well as the acquisition of heavy stocks.

Argentine Aviation School—A recent Argentine Government decree authorized the establishment of a school to train personnel for civil aviation. The school will be under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Civil Aeronautics. The decree pointed out that progress made by air transportation and the proposed establishment of national air lines in Argentina make it desirable that adequate instruction be offered.

Argentine Motor Imports—Imports of automobiles and trucks into Argentina during the first 10 months of 1937 amounted to 39,953 units compared with 20,953 units during the like period of 1936, an increase of more than 93 per cent. The number of American automotive units imported in the 10 months amounted to 37,161 units increased 95 per cent and accounted for 93 per cent of the total imports during the period under review.

Argentine Road Program—The province of Buenos Aires is preparing for the construction of three short stretches of highways which were included in the four-year plan adopted by the Provincial Government last August. It is understood that the initial projects will involve an expenditure of about $1,120,000.

Brazil Buys Razors—An order for 500 electric razors of the dry shaving type was recently placed with a Swiss manufacturer by a firm in Rio de Janeiro. This is the largest order for razors of this type thus far placed by Brazil. The consignment was sold at about $5.32 each.

Chamber of Commerce—A Japanese-Brazilian Chamber of Commerce has been formed in Rio de Janeiro. Prominent Brazilian Government officials joined with members of the Japanese Embassy and Japanese business men at the opening ceremony. The chamber will endeavor to promote the expansion of trade between the two countries.

New Brazilian Stamp—The Brazilian Department of Posts and Telegraphs has recently circulated a new issue of postage stamps in commemoration of the 150th anniversary of the American Constitution.

Chilean Newsprint Imports—Chilean imports of newsprint increased from 11,042 metric tons in 1936 to 14,795 metric tons in 1937. Production of newsprint, however, showed little change in 1937 amounting to only 1175 tons, or about the same as in 1936. Production of newsprint in Chile is not expected to increase until the completion of a new mill at Puente Alto which will have an estimated capacity of between 10,000 and 12,000 tons per year. The present program calls for nearly 6000 tons yearly. Canada was the chief source of supply for Chilean newsprint during 1937.

Peru to Man Vessels—The Asociacion Pro-Marina of Peru (Marine Association) recently adopted a resolution which expressed the desire of the members of the association that the vessels of the Peruvian Steamship Company be manned entirely by officers and men of the Ministry of the Navy. The resolution stated that in this way the personnel of the Navy may have constant practise in navigation.

Venezuelan Cacao Subsidy—The Venezuelan Government has granted a special subsidy of 10,000 bolivars (about $3200) to the Venezuelan Association of Cacao Producers. The funds will be used for the purpose of covering the expenses incident to installing seven agencies located in as many cities in Venezuela.

Colombian Tourist Hotel—A modern tourist hotel will be constructed in the municipality of Puente Nacional, Colombia, by the Colombian Administrative Council of National Railways. The town of Puente Nacional is situated near the present terminal of the North Central Railway, which is about 220 kilometers north of Bogota.

Colombia to Tax Movies—An income tax on earnings derived from the exploitation of motion pictures by foreign entities or individuals not domiciled in that country has been imposed in Colombia. Deductions will be allowed by the Chief of National Income and Taxes only against the receipt of declarations of natural or juridical foreigners as prescribed by law.

Patman Offers Drastic Chain Store Tax Bill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—A bill has been introduced in the House by Representative Patman to place a graduated excise tax on chain stores. The bill had the names of 75 Representatives attached as cosponsors and coauthors.

The bill provides for a $50 tax per store on chains of between 9 and 15 stores; a tax of $100 a store on chains of from 15 to 24 units; $200 a store on chains from 25 to 49 and so on up to $1000 a store on chains owning more than 500 stores.

Provisions of Bill

The bill also provides that if a chain operates in more than one state the tax shall be multiplied by the number of states in which it operates. Chains of nine stores or less would be exempt from the tax and any company with a gross annual business not exceeding $250,000 would be exempt. Other exemptions would be filling stations which do not handle automobile tubes and tires, and co-operatives composed of "individually owned" stores.

Mr. Patman said that more than 150 members of the House had stated that they would vote for such a measure and that no special effort was made to obtain support.

"It is a bill to regulate selfishness and prevent greed," he said. "If 100 corporations owned the same number of retail outlets that one corporation now owns, all the retail stores in America from peanut stands to automobiles would be owned by these 100 corporations operating from Wall Street.

"Loans to little business should be preceded by laws to protect small businesses against ruthless, greedy competition by the monopolistic and heartless few. Practically all small businesses desiring loans and worthy of loans can now obtain them locally if proper assurance is given that their businesses will not be unmercifully destroyed overnight by absentee ownership.

Method of Taxation

"This bill," Mr. Patman said, "takes into consideration the fact that small chains operating locally assume and pay a much larger tax burden locally and in the State than the national corporate chains pay. Hence we propose the exemption of the groups with a small number of units."

During the first year of its operation the bill provides that the actual tax rate shall be 50 per cent of the graduated rate and during the second year 75 per cent of the graduated rate. Also during the first year only one-fourth of 1 per cent of the additional tax on chains with stores in more than one state shall be collected and during the second year one-half of 1 per cent of this additional tax shall be collected.

It was explained by Mr. Patman that these provisions had been included in the bill for the protection of stockholders and to give existing concerns with many stores an opportunity to dispose of their units which would become unprofitable after the second year.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The tax proposal by Representative Patman would cost the Melville Shoe Corporation about $19,000,000 on a total volume of business of $38,000,000, according to Ward Melville, president of the corporation. The concern operates 690 John Ward, Thom McAn and Frank Tod shoe stores.

Mr. Melville declared that while about 2000 bills have been introduced in state legislatures during the last few years none has gone so far as to suggest actual destruction of the chain stores.

Mr. Melville, who is chairman of the board of the Institute of Distribution pointed out that he spoke merely in his capacity as head of the corporation and not as a representative of the institute.

Mr. Melville declared that it was impossible to believe that "in a time of general business recession, any serious-minded legislators would give even passing consideration to a measure which plans to destroy 24 per cent of all retail distribution, increase the cost of living by approximately 10 per cent, throw 1,500,000 men and women out of work and by the destruction of real estate values adversely affect every Main Street in America."

The bill, he added, would remove from the tax rolls an industry paying $225,000,000 annually in State and local taxes, besides Federal taxes. The effect upon the Melville concern, he said, would throw 691 real estate locations on the market and bring about immediate closing of 15 large factories.

Your Income Tax

This is the twentieth of a series of articles by the United States Bureau of Internal Revenue, explaining the Federal income tax.

Deduction for Taxes

Taxes on real estate and personal property paid during the year 1937 are deductible. So-called taxes, which are assessed against local benefits, such as streets, sidewalks, drainage, and other like improvements, are not deductible but are to be capitalized, as they tend to increase the value of the property and thus constitute cost of a permanent improvement. The Federal income tax may not be deducted. The tax on unjust enrichment—a Federal tax on income—is not deductible. Income tax, however, paid to the State by an individual on his income is an allowable deduction in his Federal income-tax return.

Customs duties paid by a person on articles imported for his own use are deductible. Import or tariff duties paid to customs officers; and business, license, privilege, excise, and stamp taxes paid to internal-revenue collectors are deductible as taxes provided they are not added to and made a part of the expenses of the business or the cost of the articles of merchandise with respect to which they are paid, in which case they cannot be deducted separately as a tax. Federal taxes on admissions in excess of 40 cents are deductible, but the taxpayer must show that account has been kept of the amount paid. Taxes on club dues are deductible by the member paying them. An individual may deduct the tax on his telephone conversations, radio messages, telegrams and cables, and on the rent of his safe-deposit box.

Unemployment compensation contributions if officially classified as taxes are deductible as taxes and not as business expenses.

The income tax imposed upon employees by section 801 of the Social Security Act may not be deducted by the employees. But the excise taxes imposed upon employers by sections 804 and 901 of the Social Security Act may be deducted by the employers. Also, if an employer pays the income tax on employees under section 801, the amount may be deducted by the employer as an ordinary and necessary business expense and the employees are required to report as additional income in the Federal income-tax returns the amounts of the tax so paid for them.

License fees exacted by a State or city upon certain businesses are deductible as taxes. Automobile license fees are ordinarily taxes and deductible. Postage is not a tax and is not deductible. In general, taxes are deductible only by the person upon whom they are imposed.

Federal estate and gift taxes and State inheritance, estate, legacy, or succession taxes are not deductible on Federal income-tax returns. The Federal taxes on automobiles, gasoline, cigarettes, and liquor are imposed upon the manufacturer, producer, or importer, and are not deductible by the purchaser or consumer. Whether or not the gasoline tax or the sales tax levied by a State may be deducted by the individual purchaser depends upon the terms of the state law imposing the tax; consequently, the right to the deduction, as between purchaser and seller, varies in the different States.

Under the Revenue Act of 1936 the amount of excess-profits tax paid or accrued under the Revenue Act of 1935 (as amended) is deductible in computing net income of a corporation for the purpose of both the normal tax and the surtax on undistributed profits.

Cost of Living Off in January By 1.2 Per Cent

NEW YORK (AP)—The monthly survey of the National Industrial Conference Board showed a marked decline in January in the cost of living of wage earners.

With the exception of a seasonal increase in coal prices, every major group of expenditures declined. The board's index of living costs in January was 1.2 per cent under December and 12.3 lower than January, 1929, but was 0.7 per cent higher than January, 1937.

Food prices in January declined 2.8 from December, and were 5.1 per cent lower than January, 1937.

The board is a private research organization.

Department Store Sales Up in January

WASHINGTON, (AP) — Department store sales improved relatively in January, the Federal Reserve Board reported.

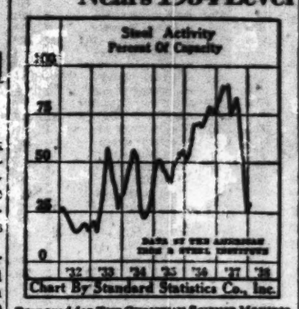
Although the volume of sales was smaller than in the Christmas shopping month of December, the decline was less than seasonal and the board's index rose from 89 in December to 90 in January. The January index was three points below that of a year ago but the board pointed out that last month had only four Saturdays while January, 1937, had five.

Compared with a year ago, sales were higher this January in the Atlanta, St. Louis and Dallas Federal Reserve districts, unchanged in the Richmond district and lower in the other eight districts.

Cluett, Peabody & Co.

NEW YORK (AP)—Cluett, Peabody & Co., Inc. and subsidiaries, for the year 1937, reported net income of $728,241 after all charges, equal after preferred dividends to 72 cents a share on 677,844 common shares outstanding. This compares with net profit for 1936 of $1,279,043, equal to $5.52 a share on 188,291 common shares then outstanding.

Steel Production Nears 1934 Level



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

As may be noted on the accompanying chart, steel manufacturing activity continues only a trifle above the low points of 1933 and 1934. There is little prospect for any material gain in steel orders in the early future.

Indications are that the first quarter operating rate will not average much, if any, better than 30 per cent and that no month during the first half year will average more than about 50 per cent as a maximum.

Under the circumstances, few of the steel producers will be able to avoid a loss for the first quarter, and any profits for the six months for the steel industry in the aggregate will probably be only nominal, at best.

Coal Commission Battles to Keep Minimum Prices

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Bituminous Coal Commission started a legal battle to maintain the minimum prices for soft coal it fixed last December 16.

The commission asked the Federal Court of Appeals to vacate an order suspending prices affecting the city government of Cleveland. Chairman Charles F. Hosford, Jr., said similar action would be taken in an effort to restore the minimum prices for railroad fuel, which were suspended by the same court.

The commission decided to fight in court after Hosford had talked with President Roosevelt.

"Minimum prices remain in full force and effect except where a court of competent jurisdiction has intervened," the commission said in a statement.

"The commission is unwilling to shoulder responsibility for the bankruptcies of producers, and possible wage reductions and consequent labor disputes, which may well result from a general suspension of the minimum price schedules.

"Such suspensions would mean that an industry now just beginning to find itself would be thrown back into chaos. The industry would again suffer weekly losses running into millions of dollars.

"If prices are suspended the responsibility must fall upon those who obviously are opposed to government regulation of the bituminous coal industry and who are unwilling to submit their cases and their facts to a commission that has been set up for that purpose."

Walter H. Maloney, a commissioner, assailed increases in retail prices of coal consumed in homes.

Dealers had increased prices as much as $1 a ton, he said, "although there has been no increase on mine prices for lump sizes which are most generally used by domestic consumers."

Proven Petroleum Reserves in U. S. At New High Mark

NEW YORK (AP)—The American Petroleum Institute has made public a report showing a new high total of proven petroleum reserves in the United States on January 1, 1938—15,507,268,000 barrels.

This is 2,443,868,000 barrels more than the estimate of January 1, 1937.

This estimate was contained in a report filed with the institute by its committee on petroleum reserves. J. Edgar Pew, of the Sun Oil Company, Philadelphia, is chairman of the committee. The estimate makes no allowance for possible reserves in untested areas, the report said, representing only the amount of crude oil which may be extracted by present known methods from fields now completely developed or drilled, or sufficiently drilled and explored to permit reasonably accurate calculation.

New reserves discovered in 1937 were estimated at 928,742,000 barrels, making the total 16,734,932,000 barrels. From this, the committee deducted 1,277,664,000 barrels as an estimate of oil produced in the United States in 1937.

The report breaks down the proven reserves into four principal divisions, as follows:

California—3,063,142,000 barrels; Rocky Mountain States—399,839,000; central and southern states—11,508,205,000; and eastern states—536,082,000 barrels.

The reserves of Texas were estimated as the largest, amounting to 8,247,928,000 barrels. California's reserves were placed in second position and Oklahoma—with 1,440,692,000 barrels—third.

Thatcher Manufacturing Co.

NEW YORK (AP)—Thatcher Manufacturing Company, makers of milk bottles, reported a net profit of $1,084,844, equal to $4.47 a share, for the year ended Dec. 31. This compares with $1,015,567 or $3.92 a share in 1936. The company's principal properties are located in Elmira, Lockport, Dunkirk and Long Island City, N. Y; Streator, Ill., and Cedar Grove, W. Va.

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INTEREST BEGINS
Feb. 21

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no Stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Feb. 16
Blackstone Savings Bank	Feb. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Home Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Union Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Mar. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Mar. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Mar. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Mar. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Mar. 15

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Feb. 21
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Feb. 21
Medford Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Mar. 5
Brookline Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Mar. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Mar. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Mar. 15

Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales: (est.) 850,000
Previous day 680,270
1938 volume to date 21,763,702
1937 volume to date 27,827,366

Stock Market Is Generally Lower; Trading Is Quiet

NEW YORK, Feb. 15 (AP)—The stock market chose the downward path today after rallying efforts failed to hold.

Toward the final hour losses ranged from fractions to a point or more, with volume a little better than in recent sessions but still far under what Wall Street would like to see.

Transfers were at the rate of 550,000 shares.

Steels Lead Trends

Steels led the swings, both up and down. Coppers, aircrafts and heavy industry shares failed to hold advantages gained at the opening. A break in grain prices in Chicago pushed farm implement issues lower.

Stocks fractions to a point or more lower—many of them after morning advances—included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, Anaconda, Kennecott, International Harvester, Deere, American Telephone, Allis Chalmers, du Pont, Standard Oil of New Jersey and New York Central.

In a narrower area were Boeing, U. S. Rubber, Montgomery Ward, American Smelting, Cerro de Pasco, Goodyear, General Electric, Santa Fe and U. S. Gypsum.

Rail Bonds Rise

Advances extending to more than 2 points in some secondary rails gave the bond market a firm appearance in late trading today.

U. S. Governments improved as the session progressed and at the beginning of the final hour gains ranging up to 5-32ds of a point were in the majority.

In the corporate division active gainers included Missouri-Kansas-Texas first 4s, New Orleans, Texas & Mexico 5½s, Northern Pacific 5s, Richfield Oil 4s and Simmons 4s.

Foreign dollar bonds were less active and changes narrow.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15 (AP)—The curb market slipped back into a narrow groove today after earlier gains in the industrial and metals sections failed to hold.

At the beginning of the final hour advances of fractions to a point or so were shown by Pittsburgh Plate Glass, American Gas & Electric, Consolidated Copper, Creole Petroleum, and Gulf Oil. Pepperell was up 4½.

Newmont Mining lost around a point and fractional dips were made by Montgomery Ward "A," Electric Bond & Share, American Cyanamid "B," Aluminum Co., and Cities Service.

Labor, Capital Now Seen Entering Phase Of 'Reconstruction'

CHICAGO, Feb. 15 (AP)—A thousand big business men and industrial relations directors met today for a three day discussion on "maintaining the industrial peace."

It was the annual personnel meeting of the American Management Association, bringing together industrial executives to discuss independent unions, the Government's part in labor relations, union contracts and agreements, and industrial psychology.

Alvin E. Dodd of New York, president, said the objective of the conference was to "weigh the various factors now operating in labor relations and to determine as far as possible the requisite steps for maintaining the industrial peace which has already been achieved."

In the keynote address Thomas G. Spates, New York, director of industrial relations for the General Foods Corp., declared the nation was entering a "reconstruction phase" in the relationship between management and labor after a year marked by "some of the most disturbing labor warfare" the United States has known.

Wheat Prices Drop Two Cents a Bushel

CHICAGO, Feb. 15 (AP)—Led by a drop in the price of July wheat, a winter crop contract, wheat prices declined two cents a bushel today on reports of some moisture relief in the Southwest.

Touching early lows of 92⅞ for May and 88¾ for July, the wheat market showed little power to rally and at noon these contracts were around 93¼ and 89, respectively.

Export sales of United States wheat were estimated at 300,000 bushels principally to the United Kingdom and including sales to Antwerp and Rotterdam.

According to a report from Kansas City one locality in Oklahoma had the heaviest rainfall since May, 1936: The forecast indicated possibility of additional moisture in Kansas and Nebraska.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Interest in today's stock market centered chiefly in the trans-Atlantic group and these shares were active and firm early, but irregularity developed later and prices finished with fractional changes in both directions. Industrials were slightly better while giltedged securities, domestic rails and German and Austrian bonds sold off. Oils and rubbers were quiet.

Paris: Talk of a new defense loan had a depressing influence on Government bonds and the Bourse closed with a mixed tone. Rentes finished 25 centimes higher to 40 down and banking issues were about unchanged. Suez Canal moved up 145 francs and Royal Dutch gained about 75. Industrials closed generally lower.

Liverpool: Wheat futures declined ⅝d to 1¼d on reports of rains in the American Southwest belt and lower North American markets. Prior to the setback the market was up on firmer Canadian offers.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
38⅞	36¼	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	2	37	37	37	+ ⅝
52	36	Acme Sti (4)	2	40	40	40	
10⅝	8¼	Adams Exp (.80g)	6	9½	9	9	— ⅛
20¾	19	Adams-Millis (2a)	2	19½	19½	19½	Feb 11
22	19½	Addressog (1.40)	7	20¾	20¾	20¾	Feb 10
1⅝	1⅜	Advance Rumely	6	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
58¼	45½	Air Reduction (1a)	10	56¾	49¾	49¾	— ⅝
1¼	1	Air-Way El Appl	5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
13⅜	10⅝	Alas Juneau(.60a)	80	12¾	11⅞	12¾	+ ¼
1⅝	1¼	Alleghany Corp	3	1⅝	1¼	1¼	Feb 14
17¾	12	Alleghany pf xw	1	15	12	12	Feb 8
17⅜	11½	Alleghany pf(30ww	5	13¾	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
17¼	13	Alleghany pf(40ww	1	13½	13½	13½	Feb 14
17⅛	13½	Alleghany pr pf	1	14	14	14	Feb 10
21⅝	15½	Allegheny Steel	9	16⅛	16	16	
9⅞	7½	Allen Industries	1	8	8	8	Feb 14
176½	154⅛	Al Chem&Dye(6a)	4	159	156	156½	—1½
9⅝	8	Allied Kid (1)	2	8	8	8	Feb 9
14⅜	11	Allied Mills (2g)	2	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
9⅜	6½	Allied Strs	13	7½	7¼	7¼	— ¼
53½	42	Allied St pf (5)	1	45	45	45	
51¾	38	Allis-Ch Mfg (⅝e)	22	44½	42⅝	42⅝	—1½
15¼	11¾	Alpha P Cem (1)	3	13¾	13¼	13¼	Feb 11
3⅝	2¼	Amal Leather	9	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
24	18⅞	Amal Leath pf (3)	3	20	18⅞	18⅞	Feb 8
68½	57	Amerada Corp (2)	4	66	65½	65½	+ ¼
66	55	Am Ag Ch Del (7½g)	3	56	56	56	Feb 8
15⅞	11	Am Bk Note (¼e)	3	14	13⅞	14	+1
42½	30⅞	Am Bk Shoe(3.40g)	3	38¾	37½	37½	— ½
82¾	70¾	Am Can (4)	6	86	84¾	84¾	+2
167	163	Am Can pf (7)	1	165	165	165	—1
27½	19½	Am Car&Fdy(¼g)	2	22½	22¼	22¼	+ ⅛
50	37	Am Car&F pf (4g)	1	43½	43½	43½	Feb 11
17⅝	12⅜	Am Ch&Cab(1½g)	8	14⅛	14	14	
100½	93	Am Ch&Cbl pf (5)	1	93	93	93	Feb 7
101	95	Am Chicle (4a)	1	101	101	101	Feb 11
8	6	Am Colortype	3	7⅛	7	7	+ ⅛
13⅜	10½	Am Com Alco (½g)	1	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅝
16⅜	13¼	Am Crystal S (½e)	3	14	13¾	14	Feb 14
4¾	3⅝	Am Encaus Tiling	1	4	4	4	— ¼
6½	5	Am European	1	5	5	5	Feb 3
4⅝	3	Am & Foreign Pow	5	3⅜	3¼	3¼	
19	12	Am & F P 86 pf	4	13¾	13½	13½	Feb 14
24	16⅜	Am & F P 87 pf	3	17¼	17	17	+ ½
11½	7½	Am & F P 2 pf	1	8	8	8	Feb 10
12	10	Am-Hawaii SS (1a)	1	10¾	10¾	10⅝	Feb 9
4⅜	3	Am Hide&Leather	1	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
26	20	Am Hide & L pf (3)	1	20	20	20	Feb 9
37¾	33⅞	Am Home Pr (2.40)	2	35⅞	35⅝	35⅞	+ ⅛
2	1⅝	Am Ice	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Feb 9
16½	15½	Am Ice pf (2½g)	2	16½	15¼	16½	Feb 7
7⅞	5¾	Am International	1	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
23¼	16½	Am Locomotive	2	21	20¼	20¼	— ½
74½	56	Am Locom pf (7g)	1	59½	59½	59½	— ½
14½	12⅝	Am M & Fdy (.30e)	2	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ¼
5¼	3¾	Am M & Met	2	4½	4½	4½	Feb 14
38¾	29	Am Metal (3g)	6	31⅞	31⅝	31⅞	—1
104	103	Am Met 6% pf (6)	2	103	103	103	Jan 31
7¾	4	Am Pow & Lt	17	4⅞	4½	4½	— ¼
40½	26	Am P & L $6pf(5¾g)	3	28⅝	28½	28⅝	+1⅛
33	22	AmP&L$5pf(4.68¾g)	1	24½	24½	24½	
13⅞	11⅛	Am Rad&St S (.60)	27	13¼	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
22⅞	17¼	Am Roll Mill	7	19½	18¾	18¾	
78	66	Am Roll M pf (4½)	4	70½	70¼	70¼	+ ⅛
20⅞	17	Am Safety Raz (2)	4	18	18	18	Feb 8
13¼	10	Am Seating (1¾g)	3	11⅝	11	11	— ⅜
56¾	44½	Am Sm&R (¾e)	43	50½	48½	48½	—1½
131	121	Am Sm&R pf (7)	1	121¾	121¾	121¾	+ ¾
51¾	50½	Am Snuff Co (3a)	6	51¾	50½	50½	Feb 9
34¾	22⅝	Am Sti Fdrs (¼e)	28	28¼	27	27	— ⅛
11¾	8¼	Am Stores	1	9½	9½	9½	
31	25	Am Sugar Ref (2)	3	29½	29½	29½	Feb 9
112	108½	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	110	110	110	
18½	17	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	17½	17½	17½	Feb 2
149¾	127½	Am Tel & Tel (9)	11	136¾	135	135½	—1¾
71	60¾	Am Tobacco (5)	8	64⅞	63½	64	Feb 14
72¾	63½	Am Tob B (5)	16	65⅞	65½	65½	— ¼
139½	138¾	Am Tob pf (6)	3	139⅝	139¼	139⅝	+ ⅜
7⅞	5½	Am Type Fdrs	7	6¼	6¼	6¼	
13½	8⅜	Am Wat Wks	13	9¼	9	9	
86	76	Am W W 1 pf (6)	2	76	76	76	Feb 14
5⅝	4	Am Woolen	3	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅜
33½	27	Am Wool pf	6	31¾	31	31½	+1¼
8½	4¾	Am Zinc L&S	8	7½	6½	6½	— ¼
40	34	Am Zinc pr pf(2½g)	2	37½	37½	37½	Jan 7
36¾	27¾	Anaconda (1¾g)	163	32⅝	30⅝	30¾	—1⅝
50	36	Anacon W & C	1	39	39	39	
18	15½	Anchor Hk Gl(.60a)	1	16½	16½	16½	+ ⅛
19	11½	Andes Copper (½g)	3	14¼	13⅝	13⅝	Feb 3
		A P W Paper	6	5	3⅞	5	Dec 31
30¼	25¾	Arch-Dan-M (½e)	1	28½	28½	28½	Feb 10
100½	95	Armour Del pf (7)	1	98¾	98¾	98¾	—1⅝
6⅞	5½	Armour Ill (.70g)	16	5⅞	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
72	58	Arm Ill pr pf (6)	2	62½	62	62½	+ ½
94½	90	Arm Ill pf (7)	1	94½	94½	94½	Jan 31
39	30¼	Armstrong Crk (¼e)	2	33	33	33	
7½	6½	Arnold Const (¼e)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
5½	3¼	Artloom Corp	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅜
8⅝	6¾	Assd Dry Goods	2	7⅝	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
69	66	Assd D Gd 1 pf (6)	1	66	66	66	Feb 7
		Assd D Gd 2 pf (7g)	1	83¼	83¼	83¼	Nov 23
35	32	Associates Inv (3a)	1	33	33	33	Feb 14
42	32	Atch T&SF (2g)	19	37¼	35½	35½	— ¼
72	60½	Atch T&SF pf (5)	5	64	64	64	— ¼
27⅜	20¼	Atl Cst Line (1½g)	12	24¼	23	23	— ¼
7¾	5⅝	Atl G & W Indies	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	Feb 7
14½	9	Atl G & W In pf	1	12	12	12	+1½
22¼	20	Atl Refining (1)	3	21⅝	21½	21½	— ⅜
107	104¼	Atl Refining pf (4)	6	104½	104¼	104¼	Feb 14
9⅞	7¼	Atlas Corp (.60)	2	7⅝	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
43	39½	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	40	40	40	— ¼
48	42	Atlas Pow (½e)	1	43	43	43	Feb 11
7⅜	4⅞	Atlas Tack (½g)	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	Feb 14
6½	3¼	Auburn Auto	5	4½	4⅜	4⅜	Feb 15
3½	2¼	Austin Nichols	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Feb 4
4⅜	3½	Aviation Corp	3	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
		B					
9¾	7⅜	Bald Loco ct	25	9¼	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
10⅞	7¾	Balt & Ohio	21	9½	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
13¾	9½	Balt & Ohio pf	5	11½	10⅞	11	— ⅛
33	30	Bangor & Ar (2½)	1	31	31	31	Feb 14
18	14½	Barber Co (1g)	5	17¼	17	17	
10½	8	Barker Bros (¾g)	6	8¾	8¼	8¼	— ¼
16½	13	Barnsdall Oil (1)	28	15¼	14¾	14¾	— ¼
12¾	10½	Bayuk Cigar (¾a)	3	11	11	11	Feb 11
17¾	15¼	Beatrice Cream(1a)	1	16½	16½	16½	
96½	92½	Beat Crm pf ww(5)	1	92½	92½	92½	Feb 4
102¼	97	Beech-Nut Pk (4a)	1	102¼	102¼	102¼	Feb 11
8⅜	7¼	Beiding-Hem (1)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	
83	83	Belg N R pf (3.27g)	1	83	83	83	Jan 11
14¾	10½	Bendix Aviat (1)	4	12⅜	12¼	12¼	
17¾	16⅝	Benef Ind Ln (2g)	12	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅜
38½	29	Best & Co (2½a)	4	37¼	37	37⅛	+ ⅛
65⅞	50½	Beth Steel	84	57¼	54½	54⅝	—1⅝
16½	14⅝	Beth Stl 5% pf (1)	2	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
98½	89½	Beth Stl 7% pf (7)	2	94	93¼	93¼	Feb 14
28	20¼	Bigelow-Sanf	2	23	23	23	+1
17⅞	12¼	Black & Decker (1)	3	14½	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
14	11¼	Blaw-Knox (1.20g)	3	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
35½	25⅝	Boeing Air (.40g)	43	29	27⅝	27⅝	—1¼
30	23½	Bohn Al&Brass(4g)	1	26	26	26	Feb 14
13⅞	12¼	Bond Strs (1.60)	2	13	13	13	— ⅜
19⅜	17⅛	Borden Co (1.60)	3	17⅝	17¾	17¾	
28½	21½	Borg-Warner (2a)	11	23⅞	23⅜	23⅞	+ ⅜
4¼	3⅜	Boston & Maine	4	3½	3½	3½	Feb 14
22⅛	16¾	Bower Roll Br ⅛e)	1	18	18	18	Feb 10
10⅞	7⅞	Bridgprt Br (3g)	8	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
26¼	19¾	Briggs Mfg (4g)	11	23¾	23¾	23¾	— ¾
30½	23	Briggs&Strat (3½g)	1	24	24	24	Feb 14
34	28	Bristol-Myers(2.40)	9	29⅞	29½	29½	+ ⅛
2¾	1¾	Bklyn & Qu Trans	9	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
9¾	6⅜	Bklyn&Q Trans pf	11	8⅝	8	8	Feb 14
13⅜	8⅝	Bkly-Man Tr	24	11½	10½	10½	— ¾
37	25½	Bklyn-M Tr pf (6)	1	32	30¾	30¾	—1¾
21½	14½	Bklyn Un Gas	5	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
41	35	Brown Shoe (3)	1	39	39	39	Feb 9
10	7⅝	Brunswk Balke(1g)	2	8	8	8	Feb 10
9¾	7½	Bucyrus-Erie (¾g)	8	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
6⅜	4½	Budd Mfg	6	5¼	5¼	5¼	
5¾	3¾	Budd Wheel (.20g)	18	4½	4¼	4¼	Feb 14
20	15½	Bullard Co (2g)	3	18	17¼	18	Feb 14
31½	24½	Bulova Watch (4)	1	29½	29½	29½	+1½
8½	7	Burling Mills (1)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
20¼	16¼	Burr Add M (.20e)	17	18⅝	18	18	— ⅛
3½	2	Bush Terminal	3	2½	2½	2½	Feb 7
11	7	Bush Term 7% deb	4	8	8	8	Feb 7
8½	6¾	Butler Bros (.60)	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
20⅞	19	Butler Bros pf(1½)	1	20	20	20	+ ⅝
4⅜	3	Butte Cop & Z (.10g)	3	3⅝	3½	3½	Feb 11
11⅞	8⅜	Byers (A M) Co	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	
19¾	15¼	Byron Jackson (½e)	1	18½	18¼	18¼	+ ¼
		C					
24½	19	Calif Pack (1½a)	4	20¾	20¾	20¾	+ ¼
		Calif Pack pf(2½)	1	49⅞	49¼	49¼	Dec 28
2½	1½	Callahan Z-Lead	26	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
10¼	6⅞	Calumet&Hec(1.10g)	11	8½	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
15¾	10	Campbell Wyant(1)	6	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
19¼	13½	Can Dry G Ale	23	18¾	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
8⅛	6⅞	Canad Pacific	9	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
36	29	Cannon Mills (⅝e)	1	34	34	34	Feb 14
6⅞	4⅝	Capital Ad A (½g)	3	5½	5½	5½	Feb 10
18	15½	Carpenter St(1.85g)	3	16⅝	16½	16½	Feb 8
4½	3½	Carriers&Gn (.35g)	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
97½	79	Case (J I) Co (6g)	8	94⅝	94	94	— ½
55½	39¼	Caterpil Trac (½e)	12	48	46	46	— ¼
103¼	100⅛	Caterp Trac pf (5)	1	100¾	100¾	100¾	Feb 10
18⅞	14	Celanese Corp	5	18¾	18½	18½	—1⅛
94	92	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	94	94	94	Jan 12
25½	18	Celotex Cp (1.20g)	2	21½	21	21	— ⅝
28	26	Cent Aguirre (2.38g)	1	27½	27½	27½	+ ¼
4½	3¼	Cent Foundry	4	3¾	3½	3½	
11	9⅛	Cent R R N J	1	10	10	10	Feb 8
8¼	6	Cent Vio Sug (½g)	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	Feb 8
5½	4¼	CenturyRibM(.10e)	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	Feb 8
46½	35½	Cerro de Pas (1e)	3	40½	39¾	39¾	— ¼
8¾	6	Certain-teed Prod	8	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
30½	27	Champ P&P (.40e)	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	— ⅛
12¾	7¼	Checker Cab	1	10	10	10	Feb 8
38½	31⅛	Ches & Ohio (⅝e)	10	33⅝	33	33	— ⅝
89	88	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	88	88	88	Feb 9
46½	37¼	Ches Corp (2a)	1	40½	40½	40½	+ ¼
1¼	⅝	Chi & E Ill	1	1	1	1	Feb 2
3¾	2⅝	Chi & E Ill pf	3	3⅛	2⅝	3⅛	Feb 2
1¾	1	Chi & N West	3	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
4⅜	3	Chi & N West pf	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
1¼	⅛	Chi Grt West	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Feb 14
3⅜	2	Chi Grt W pf	2	4½	4½	4½	
14	11	Chi Mail Or (¼e)	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	Feb 14
1	⅝	Chi M St P & P	5	⅝	⅝	⅝	
1⅛	1¼	Chi M St P & P pf	2	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
13⅞	9⅝	Chi Pneu Tool	2	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	Feb 14
33½	27	Chi Pneu T cv pf (2)	1	27	27	27	Feb 9
1¾	⅞	Chi Rk Is & Pac	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Feb 14
3¼	1¼	C R I & Pac 6% pf	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Feb 11
3¾	1¾	C R I & Pac 7% pf	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Feb 10
13⅜	9¼	Chi Yell Cab (1¼g)	1	10	10	10	Feb 11
18⅝	12⅜	Chick Cot Oil (¾e)	3	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
9⅞	3⅜	Childs Co	11	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
63¼	46⅝	Chrysler Corp (10g)	110	56⅝	54	54¼	—1⅝
13½	11⅛	City Ice & Fuel (3)	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
3¾	2¾	City Stores	3	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
36	17½	Clark Equip (4.80g)	7	19	18	18	—2
26½	19⅝	Clev Graph B(2.80g)	2	22	21½	22	+ ⅜
40⅝	33½	Climax Moly (1.70g)	7	38⅝	37⅞	38	
15⅜	13½	Clnett Peabody (1)	1	14½	14½	14½	— ⅛
126	112	Coca-Cola (3a)	1	116	116	116	—2
89	86	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	88⅝	88½	88½	Feb 10
11⅞	8½	Colgate-Palm P	16	8⅞	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
93½	87½	Colgate-Pm-P pf (6)	1	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞	Feb 11
27⅞	20½	Coll & Alk (⅛e)	4	25	24½	24½	
20	15	Col Pict & Iron (1g)	1	18½	16½	16½	Feb 14
15⅝	13½	Colum Bdcst A (.60e)	3	13½	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
21¼	17⅜	Colm Bdcst B (.60e)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	Feb 10
8⅝	6⅞	Colum Gas(Del (.48g)	20	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
79	68	Colum G & E pf A(6)	1	70	70	70	Feb 10
18½	11⅞	Colum Pict vtc (1)	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	Feb 14
33	30	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	*1	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	Jan 31
76	62¼	Colum Carbon (4)	3	65¼	65	65¼	Feb 14
36⅝	31½	Comi Credit (4a)	6	36⅝	36½	36⅝	+ ⅛
86	86	Comi Cred pf (4½)	1	86	86	86	Jan 5
44¾	36	Comi Invest Tr (4a)	7	43½	41¾	41¾	+ ⅜
96⅜	93	Com In T cv pf(4½)	2	96⅝	96½	96⅜	Feb 3
10	7¾	Comi Solvents (.80)	17	8¾	8	8	— ¼
2	1½	Comwith & South	9	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝	
42¾	30	Coma&South pf (⅝k)	4	34	34	34	
27⅜	22¾	Comwith Ed (1¾)	19	24½	23¾	24	+ ⅜
7¼	6	Conde Nast	3	6	6	6	Feb 7
34½	20½	Congoleum-N (¼e)	4	23¼	22	22	— ½
8	7¼	Congress Cigar (1g)	4	7¾	7¼	7¼	Feb 7
19½	13¾	Consol Aircr (½g)	17	15½	15	15	— ⅛
8	6½	Consol Cigar (⅝e)	2	7¼	7	7	Feb 9
25⅞	20¼	Consol Edison (⅝e)	23	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
96½	90	Consol Ed pf (5)	1	91	91	91	Feb 14
1⅛	1¼	Consol Flim Ind	3	1¼	1¼	1¼	Feb 11
6⅛	5½	Consol Flim pf (½g)	1	5½	5½	5½	Feb 11
3¾	4¼	Consol Laundries	1	4½	4¼	4½	— ⅜
10½	8½	Consol Oil (.80)	19	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
		Consol Oil 85 pf (5)	1	100	100	100	Dec 24
7½	3⅞	Consol RR Cuba pf	2	6½	6½	6½	
	⅜	Consol Textile	2	½	½	½	+ ⅛
5⅝	3⅝	Consol's Coal	2	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
22	13½	Consol'n Coal pf	2	16	16	16	Feb 10
86½	83¾	Consum Pw pf$_{4}$(4½)	3	85	84	84	—1
16⅜	12⅝	Container Cp (1.20)	2	14½	14½	14½	
16½	10⅜	Cont Bak A	5	14⅜	13¾	13¾	— ¾
2⅜	1½	Cont Bak B	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
98	90	Crane Co cv pf (5)	1	91¼	91¼	91¼	Feb 7
35	31⅞	Cream of Wh (½e)	1	32¾	32¾	32¾	— ⅛
10¼	8	Crosley Radio	2	9¾	9½	9½	— ⅛
39⅞	31½	Crown Cork&S(1½e)	3	38¾	34	34	—1¼
37	34½	Cro Ck pf ww (2¼)	4	34½	34½	34½	Jan 28
33¾	30	Cro Ck pf xw (2¼)	3	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	— ½
12¼	9½	Crown Zeller (¼e)	1	10	10	10	+ ⅛
72½	66	Crown Zeller pf (5)	1	67½	67½	67½	Feb 3
44¾	31⅝	Crucible Steel	6	36¾	34¾	34⅝	— ¼
94½	80	Crucible Stl pf (8g)	1	82½	82½	82½	Feb 10
1¼	½	Cuba Co	21	⅝	½	½	
5¾	4	Cuban-Am Sugar	2	4⅝

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
3	3⅜s '47-43 June	106.2	106.2	106.2
2	2⅜s '47-45	106.10	106.8	106.10
10	3⅛s '48-44	107.24	107.24	107.24
1	4s '54-44	117.27	117.27	117.27
1	3¼s '46-46	112.27	112.27	112.27
1	2⅞s '45-45	104.17	104.17	104.17
1	3¼s '46-46	111.16	111.16	111.16
26	4¼s '53-47	106.16	106.16	106.16
2	3¼s '46-43	111.13	111.13	111.13
37	3¼s '43-40	103.16	103.16	103.16
5	2¾s '54-51	100.4	100.1	100.3
24	3⅛s '51-49	101.23	101.22	101.22
26	2¼s '60-58	104.18	104.17	104.17
4	2¼s '59-56	102.16	102.14	102.14
		101.18	101.13	101.15

Federal Farm Mortgage

1	3s '47-42	104.5	104.5	104.5
3	3¼s '51-44	104.12	104.12	104.12
2	3s '49-44	104.2	104.1	104.1

Home Owners' Loan

29	2½s '49-39	103.4	102.1	102.3
1	2¼s '44-42	101.30	101.30	101.30
25	3s '52-44	104.2	104.1	104.1

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
17	Alleghany 5s '50 st	33¼	31½	31½
12	Allis Chalm 4½s '51	84	82¾	84
2	Am & For P 5s 2030	103⅜	103¾	103⅜
6	AmIGChem 5½s'49	80½	50¼	80½
1	Am Int 5½s '49	104½	104¼	104½
57	Am T&T 5½s '43	93	93	93
20	Am T&T 3½s '56	113⅜	113½	113¼
3	Am T&T 3½s '61	101	100⅞	101
6	Am WW&E 6s '75	101½	101¼	101½
2	Anaconda Cp 4½s '50	94½	94	94½
1	Arm Del 4s '57	104½	104¼	104¼
10	Arm Del 4s '55	90¼	89¼	89½
24	AT&SF 4s '95	110	109½	110
3	ATSF 4s 48	102½	102½	102⅛
12	AT&SF 4s 1995 st	102½	102	102
9	AT&SF 4s 1995	99⅞	99½	99⅞
1	A C Lin 1st 4s 52	87⅝	87⅝	87⅞
2	ACY cll 4s 52	71	71	71
3	A C Line 4½s 64	73	73	73
2	A C Line 5s 45	68⅛	67¼	67¼
1	Atl & Dan 2D 4s 48	24½	24½	24½
10	Atl &u & W1250 50	45	45	45
1	Auburn Auto 4½s 39	55	54½	55
23	B&O rfg 4s 95	38⅛	38	38
1	B&O 1st 5s 48	68⅝	67⅞	68⅛
34	B&O rfg 5s 95	36⅛	36	36
11	B & O 5s 96 P	35	34⅜	34⅜
62	B&O cv 4½s 60	28½	27½	27½
1	B&O 4s 48	65	64⅞	65
19	B&OsPLE&WV 4l	87⅛	87½	87½
19	B&O 5s SW 50	42⅜	41⅞	42¼
2	B&O 4s T C 50	40⅞	38	40⅞
23	Beth Stl 4½s 60	119	119	119
7	Beth Stl 3¼s 60	102	101⅜	102
70	Beth Stl 3½s 52	95	94¾	94¾
7	Beth Stl 3½s 52	87⅞	87½	87¾
2	Boston&Me 5s 67	45	45	45
2	Boston&Me 4½s4 JJ61	40	40	40
1	Boston&Me 5s 55	41	45	45
1	Bkly City RR 5s 41	40	40	40
4	Bkly Edis 3½s 66	104½	104½	104½
3½	Bkly Man Tr 4½s 66	56¾	55½	55½
9	Bkly UnElRet 5s 50	75¼	75¼	75¼
1	Bkly U Gas 5s 45	107¾	107¾	107¾
2	Bkly U Gas 5s 57 B	92	92	92
18	Buf R&P 4½s'57	36¼	36	36
2	Bur C R&No 5s'34	8¾	8¾	8¾
2	Camag Sug T 6s2 ct	9½	9½	9½
15	Can Nat 5s'69 Jly	116½	116½	116½
4	Can Nat Ry 4½s'56	113¼	113¼	113¼
1	Can Nat Ry 4½s'57	114¾	114¾	114¾
1	Can Nor 6½s'46	124⅜	124⅜	124⅜
5	Can Pac 5s'54	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
14	Can Pac 4½s'46	101⅛	101	101
13	Can Pac 4s perp	84¾	84	84¼
5	Caro C&O 6s'52	102	102	102
25	Caro C&O 5s'38	100¼	100	100
1	Celotex 4½s'47 ww	70½	70½	70½
1	Can NW Pow 3¾s'62	104	104	104
2	Can Pac 5s'60	64½	64½	64½
81	Can Pac 4½s'46	91	91	91
10	Certain-td 5½s'48	63	63	63
5	C&O 4½s'92	119½	119½	119½
1	C & O 3½s'96 D	96	95⅞	95⅞
6	C&O rfg 3½s'96 E	96⅛	96	96⅛
6	CB&Q rfg 5s'71 A	101¼	101¼	101⅜
1	CB&Q 5s'77	97	97	97
13	CB&Q gtn 4s'58	107	106¾	106¾
2	CB&Q 4s 'fil '49	105½	106½	106½
1	Chi & E Ill 5s'51	16	16	16
5	Chi & E Ill 5s'51 ct	15	15	15
31	Chic Gt West 4s'50	22	21½	21½
1	Chi L&AE 4½s'69	112	112	112
7	CMSP&P 5s '75	11⅞	11½	11½
20	CMSP&P adj 5s 2000	4¼	4	4
1	CM&SP gen 4s '89	30¼	30⅛	30⅛
1	Chi&NW rfg 5s2037	11¼	11⅛	11⅛
3	Chi & NW 4s '87	16½	16½	16½
1	CRI&P cv 5½s '60	4¾	4¾	4¾
2	C R I & P 4s '88	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
2	C T H & SE inc 5s '60	47	47	47
2	Ch Un Sta 4s '63D	108¼	108¼	108¼
1	Ch Un Sta 3¼s '63	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
2	Ch & Alton 4½s'49	87½	87½	87½
10	Ch & W Ind 4s '52	71	71	71
16	Childs Co 5s '43	73	73	73
25	Cinn Gas & El 3½s '67	108	108	108
10	Cinn Gas & El 3½s '66	104¾	104¾	104¾

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
5	Cin Un Term 3½s '71	107	107	107
5	CinUnTerm 5s '37C	108⅝	108⅛	108⅝
3	CCC&StL 4½s '77	88	88	88
7	Clev Elec Ill 3¾s '65	111	111	111
2	ClevOn-Term 5½	94	94	94
3	ClevOnTerm 5s '73	83¾	83½	83½
1	Colombia G 5s '53 May	82¾	82¾	82¾
1	Colombia G 5s 1961	91½	91	91
1	Col Ry Pw & L 4s '53	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
4	Com'l Cred 3½s '51	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
10	Com'l Cred 2¾s '42	100¼	100½	100¼
9	Com'l Inv Tr 3½s '51	103¾	103⅝	103¾
1	Comwlth Ed 4½s '36	111	111	111
1	Conn Riv Pow 3¼s '61	108⅝	105¾	105¾
41	Comwlth Ed 4s '81	107⅞	107⅝	107
24	Con Edis 3½s '56	102½	102⅜	102⅜
84	Con Oil 3½s '51	98⅜	97⅞	98⅛
3	Consum Pow 3½s '70	103⅞	103¾	103⅞
9	Consum Pow 3½s '65	103⅞	103¾	103⅞
1	Container 5s '42	85	85	85
1	Crown Will 5s '51	104½	104½	104½
1	Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	46¾	46¾	46¾
2	Cuba RR 7½s '46	57	57	57
1	Cuba RR 4s '42	49½	49	49
7	Cuba RR 5s '52	47½	47⅛	48
4	Dayton P & L 3½s '60	107⅜	107	107⅜
1	Del & Hud rfg 4s'43	59	59	59
2	Den G & E 5s '51 st	107½	107½	107½
8	D & R G 5s '36	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
1	Det Ed 3½s '66	14½	14½	14½
18	Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
1	E Ten V & G cn 5s '56	83¾	83¾	83¾
2	Elect Auto Lite 4s '52	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
5	Elg Jol & E 5s '41	109	109	109
22	Erie rfg 5s '67	17⅜	17⅜	17½
21	Erie rfg 5s '75	17⅝	17⅝	17½
10	Erie gen lien 4s '96	29	29	29
5	Fairbks Morse 4s '56	99½	99½	99½
2	Fed Lt&T 5s '42 st	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜
7	Fla E Cst 5s '74	6¾	6¾	6¾
1	Fla E Cst 4½s '59	57½	57½	57½
41	Gen MotAccept3¼s'51	102⅝	102¼	102¼
4	Goodrich 4½s '56	97½	97½	97½
6	Goodrich 4½s '65	89¾	89¼	89½
12	Goodyr T&R 5s '57	93	92½	93
25	Gt Nor Ry 5½s'52	101½	101¼	101½
5	Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	86¼	86¼	86¼
5	Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	88	85½	86
32	Gt Nor 4s '46 G	100⅝	99¾	100
9	Gt Nor 4s '46 H	92½	92	92
5	Gt Nor 3¾s '67	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛
19	Hudson Coal 5s '62A	23½	23⅜	23½
4	Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	53	53	53
84	Con Edis 3½s '56	102½	102⅜	102⅜
3	Consum Pow 3½s '70	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
9	Consum Pow 3½s '65	103⅞	103¾	103⅞
1	Container 5s '42	85	85	85
1	Crown Will 5s '51	104½	104½	104½
1	Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	46¾	46¾	46¾
2	Cuba RR 7½s '46	57	57	57
1	Cuba RR 4s '42	49½	49	49
7	Cuba RR 5s '52	47½	47⅛	48
4	Dayton P & L 3½s '60	107⅜	107	107⅜
1	Del & Hud rfg 4s'43	59	59	59
2	Den G & E 5s '51 st	107½	107½	107½
8	D & R G 5s '36	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
1	Det Ed 3½s '66	14½	14½	14½
18	Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
1	E Ten V & G cn 5s '56	83¾	83¾	83¾
2	Elect Auto Lite 4s '52	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
5	Elg Jol & E 5s '41	109	109	109
22	Erie rfg 5s '67	17⅜	17⅜	17½
21	Erie rfg 5s '75	17⅝	17⅝	17½
10	Erie gen lien 4s '96	29	29	29
5	Fairbks Morse 4s '56	99½	99½	99½
2	Fed Lt&T 5s '42 st	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜
7	Fla E Cst 5s '74	6¾	6¾	6¾
1	Fla E Cst 4½s '59	57½	57½	57½
41	Gen MotAccept3¼s'51	102⅝	102¼	102¼
4	Goodrich 4½s '56	97½	97½	97½
6	Goodrich 4½s '65	89¾	89¼	89½
12	Goodyr T&R 5s '57	93	92½	93
25	Gt Nor Ry 5½s'52	101½	101¼	101½
5	Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	86¼	86¼	86¼
5	Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	88	85½	86
32	Gt Nor 4s '46 G	100⅝	99¾	100
9	Gt Nor 4s '46 H	92½	92	92
5	Gt Nor 3¾s '67	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛
19	Hudson Coal 5s '62A	23½	23⅜	23½
4	Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	53	53	53
1	Hudson Man Inc 5s '57	21	20¾	20¾
1	Ill Cen 4s '52	45	45	45
19	Ill Cen rfg 4s '53	41	40⅝	40⅝
1	Ill Cen 4s '55	46½	46⅛	46⅛
43	Ill Cen 4¼s '66	38	37½	37⅝
2	IC&CStL&NO 5s'63A	42	42	42
15	IC&CStL&NO 4½s'63	40	40	40
1	Inland Stl 3¾s '61	104¾	104¾	104¾
37	Interb R Tr 7s '32	53	52½	52½
9	Interb R Tr 7s '32 ct	51	51	51
8	Interb R Tr 6s '32	18¾	18½	18½
53	Interb R Tr rfg 5s '66	51	50¼	50½
1	Int Grt Nor 5s '66 ct	49½	49½	49½
2	Int Grt Nor 5s '56 B	18	18	18
1	Int Hydro El 6s '44	62¾	62½	62¾
1	Int Mer Mar 6s '41	41½	41½	44 1/2
1	Int T&T cv 4½s '39	86½	86	86
6	Int T&T 4½s '52	54¼	54	54
9	Int T&T 5s '55	56½	56½	56½
6	Iowa Cen rfg 4s '51	2¾	2¼	2¼
1	Jones&LgnSt4½s'61	95	95	95
11	K C South 5s '50	644	63½	63¾
5	K C South 3s '50	60	60	60
3	K C Term 4s '60	107¾	107¾	107¾
1	Kans G&E 4½s '80	104½	104½	104½
1	KingsCoEl&P 6s '97	153	153	153
13	Las Gas 6½s '53	57	56⅝	57
2	Lautaro Nit inc '75	30	30	30
15	Leh Val Coal 5s '44	95¾	95½	95¾
1	Leh Val NY 4½s '40	50	50	50
2	Lehigh Val 5s 2003	32½	32	32
1	Leh Val 4½s 2003	36¼	36¼	36¼
24	Leh Val 4s 2003	24¾	24	24
1	Leh Val NTerm5s '54	58	58	58
3	Lexg&Ir 5s '65	85	85	85
3	Liquid Carb 4s '47	103	103	103
2	Loews 3½s '46	98¾	98¾	98¾
7	Louisia&Ark 5s '69	74½	74½	74½
11	Louis&N un 4s '40	102⅝	101½	102⅝
12	Louis&N 2¾s 2003	79½	79½	79½
6	Lou Gas&El 3½s '66	103	103	103
2	Maine Cen 4s '45	85	85	85
2	Manhat Ry 4s '90 ct	28¾	28¾	28¾
8	McCrory Strs 5s '51	100¼	100	100
1	McKes&Rob 5½s '50	99½	99½	99½
1	Mead Corp 6s '45 A	97¾	97¾	97¾
5	Met Ed 4½s '88	108½	108⅜	108⅜
12	MilEiRy&L 5s '61 B	100¼	100¼	100¼
7	Mil El Ry&L 5s '71	100	100	100
3	M&StL 4s '49	2¾	2¼	2¼
1	Minn&SSMarie 6s '46	4⅛	4	4
3	MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	11	11	11
7	M-K-Tex 5s '62 A	46¼	44	48¼
21	M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	65	64½	65
2	M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	39	39	39
40	Mo Pac 5½s '49	5½	5	5½
1	Mo Pac 5s '65 A	22¾	22¾	22¾
3	Mo Pac 5s '77 F	22½	22½	22½
10	Mo Pac 5s 7: P ct	21½	21½	21½
14	Mo Pac 5s 80th	22½	22½	22½
6	Mo Pac 5s 81 I	22½	22	22
30	Mo Pac gen 4s '75	7	7	7⅜
2	Mob & Ohio 4s '77	13	13	13
6	MonWPa Pub Srv6s55	22	22	22
5	Mont Pow 3¼s'66	90½	90½	90½
5	Mor&Essex3½s2000	64¾	64½	64½
1	Natl Acme 4½s'66	46½	46½	46½
14	Natl Dairy 3¾s 51ww	99½	99	99½

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
1	N5 RR Mex 4s81 aplep	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
15	Nat Stl 4½s 65	100⅞	103⅝	105⅞
1	NJ Pow&L 4½s 60	104½	104¼	106¼
1	NO Tex&M 6's ser A	31	31	31
2	No Tex&M 5s'43 Inc	31	31	31
2	No Tex&M 4½s'56	31½	31½	31½
1	NYC rfg 4½s'2013	97	97	97
1	NYC rfg 4½s2013 A	97½	97½	97½
12	NYC cn 4s 98	76½	75¼	75¼
26	NYC 3½s 98	76½	75	75
5	NYC&HR 4½s2013	80¼	80½	80½
10	NY Chs&StL 3½s'74 A	80	80	80
14	NY Chs&StL 4½s'78	44	44	44
2	NY Comm 4½s'53	106⅝	106⅝	106⅞
3	NY Dock Co 5s'38	46¼	46¼	46½
1	NY Dock Co 4s'51	49	49	49
11	NY Edis 3½s'65	104	103⅜	103⅝
1	NY Edis 3½s'66	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
2	NY G El H&P 4s'49	113⅝	113⅜	113⅜
3	NYNH&H cll 6s'40	31¼	31¼	31¼
10	NYNH&H 4½s'67	21½	21	21
2	NYNH&H 4s'57	10	10	10
2	NYNH&H 3½s'54	14⅛	14⅛	14½
2	NYNH&H 3½s'56	16½	16¼	16¼
3	NY Steam 6s'47	104½	104½	104½
3	NY Tel 4½s'39	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
13	NY Tel 3¼s'67	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
5	Niagara Fls P 3½'66	106	105¾	106
12	Niagara Sh 5½s'50	93½	92½	92½
3	Norf Sou 5s'61 A	75	75	75
2	Norf & W 4s'96	117¾	117¾	117¾
1	Nor Am Ed 5½s'63	103½	103½	103½
1	Nor Am Ed 5s'69 C	99½	99½	99½
1	Nor Pac 6s 2047	83	83	83
5	Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	74	74	74
3	Nor Pac 4s'97	91½	91½	91½
9	Nor Pac 3s 2047	80½	80½	80½
3	Ohio Ed 4s '65	101½	101	101
8	Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	96½	96½	96½
3	Okla G&E 3¾s '66	1 00¾	100¾	100¾
7	OreR&Nav 4s '46	108	108	108
4	Or-WashRR&N 4s '61	104½	104½	104½
10	Otis Steel 4½s '52	72	72½	72½
19	Pac Gas&El 3¼s'66	103¾	102	102
4	Pac G&E 3¾s '61	106½	106½	106½
1	Pac Gas&El 4s '64	108¾	108¾	108¾
10	Pac T&T 3¼s '66C	104	104	104
1	Para Pict 6s '55	92	92	93
21	Pen P&L 4½s '81	84½	83¾	83¾
1	Pen Co 4s '52 E	104	104	104
15	Pen Co 4s '63	96¾	96	96¼
5	Pen RR-gen 5s '68	108	107¾	108
6	Pen RR gen 4½s '65	102½	102¼	102¼
14	Pen RR 4½s deb '70	87	87	87
8	Pen RR gen 4½s '81	98	98	98
3	Pen RR 3¾s '70	93½	93½	93½
3	Pen RR 3¼s '52	84¼	84	84
9	PeoGL&C Chls'47	109¾	109¾	109¾
3	Pere Marq 5s '56	73¼	75	75½
3	Pere Marq 4½s '80	65¼	65	65¼
1	Philpin Dodge 3½s '52	108½	105½	105½
1	Phila Co 5s '67	86½	86½	86½
9	Phil Elec 3½s'67	106¾	106¾	106¾
49	Phil Read C&I 6s '49	5¾	5¼	5½
2	Ph Read C&I 5s '73	17	17	17
78	PhilippineRy 4s '37	22¾	26⅝	28⅝
2	PittLeWVa 4½s '60C	44	44	44
6	Portl Gen E 4½s'60	50¾	50¼	50¼
2	Postal Tel&C 5s '53	14	14	14
1	Potomac El P 3½s '66	104½	104½	104½
3	Readg 4½s '97 A	86	85½	86
8	Repub Stl 5½s '54	105½	105¾	105½
10	Repub Stl 4½s '61	83¾	83¾	83¾
12	Repub Stl 4½s '56	83¾	83	83¾
1	Repub Stl 4½s '56	114	114	114
1	Richfield Oil 4s '52	96	95½	96
1	Safeway Strs 4s '47	101⅝	101⅛	101⅝
1	St J&C Jal 4s '47	107¼	107¼	107¼
3	St L S W 5s '50 B	13¾	13¾	13¾
8	St L S F 4½s '78	12	12	12
1	StLSF4½s'78cf st	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
7	St L S F 5s '50 A	13½	13½	13½
2	St L S F 4s '50 A ct	11½	11½	11½
1	StPK&CStbL4½s'41	9	9	9
6	SAK&A Pass 4s '43	74	74¼	74¼
25	Seab A L cn 6s '45	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
1	Sea A L 6s'45 ct	8¾	8¾	8¾
2	Sea-AlPla 6s'35A ct	4¾	4¾	4¾
3	Shell Un 3½s'51	100¼	100	100¼
5	Simmons 4s '52	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛
2	So Bell T&T 3½s'62	103½	102½	103½
5	So Cal Gas 4½s'61	108	108	108
1	So Cal Gas 4s'65	108½	108½	108½
1	So Col Pow 6s'47	92½	92½	92½
5	Sou Pac 4½s'68	87⅛	87¼	87⅛
4	Sou Pac 4½s'81	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
10	So Pac 4½s'69	91	91	91
8	So Pac rfg 4s'55	83¾	83½	83½
5	So Pac 3¾s '56	75¼	75	75
5	So Pac 4½s '56A	88¾	88½	88½
3	So Pac SPTer 4s'50	99¼	99¼	99¼
10	South Ry 5½s'56	54⅞	54¼	54½
10	South Ry gen 4s'56	82¾	82½	82½
23	South Ry gen 4s'56	69½	68¼	68¼
5	S W Gas&El 4s '60	102⅝	102⅜	102⅝
4	Spokane Int 5s '55	14	14	14
1	Stand Oil N J 3s '61	101½	101½	101¾
8	Ten El Pw 6s'47A	75⅞	75	75
9	T RR A St L4½s'39	105	105	105
19	T RR A St L 4s'53	106	106	106
10	Tex Corp 3½s'51	105⅞	105⅝	105⅞
1	Third Ave aj 5s'60	7½	7½	7½
1	Third Ave adj 5s	30¾	30¾	30¾
8	Tiwe WatAsO3½s'53	101¼	101¼	101¼
1	Tol&Oh Cen3½s'60	98	98	98
13	Un El Mex 5s '52	107	106¾	107
4	Un Pac 4s '47	111¾	111¾	111½
3	Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
4	Un Pac 3½s '71	94	94	94
3	Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s '52	73½	73½	73½

(*) ex-dividend; (†) ex-rights; (a) plus extra, or extras; (b) 1-10 share of $2 preference stock; (d) 1-25 share of $3 of stock; (e) declared or paid this year; (f) payable in stock; (g) paid last year; (h) cash or stock; (k) accumulated dividend paid or declared this year.

Where issues carry a date after the last price, it signifies the day on which a sale was last recorded on the Stock Exchange.

Governors Picked For New York Curb; Independent Wins

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A new board of 13 governors has been selected for the New York Curb Exchange in the heaviest voting by members in the history of the exchange.

One of the surprises of the annual election was the selection of the "independent" Henry Parish 2d, a governor who was filling out an unexpired term and was not picked by the nominating committee. J. Chester Cuppia, a regular selection by the nominating committee, was defeated as the result of being low man among the 14 candidates.

The balloting was a prelude to the conceded re-election of Fred C. Moffet as president of the city's junior stock exchange, and which will take place at the reorganization meeting of the new governors tomorrow. It is at this meeting, too, that the first step is expected toward an eventual movement for some form of reorganization of the curb.

Candidates successful in the election included William S. Muller, who has the distinction of being the only member of the exchange, to date, to hold the office of president for four terms and who was elected without opposition; David U. Page, also a former president of the exchange; James A. Corcoran, chairman of the public relations committee for a number of years; Joseph A. Cole, treasurer and a member of several important committees; W. Reitze, who was elected to the board in 1932; G. Arthur Callahan, president of the New York Curb Exchange Securities Clearing Corporation; Harold H. Hart, assistant treasurer of the exchange; James A. Dyer, elected a governor in 1935; James J. Hopkins, elected a governor last year, and Robert H. Cox, also named a governor last year. Horace E. Dunham and Herbert A. Shipman, also elected, are serving their first terms as governors. All were named for the three-year terms, except Mr. Muller, who was elected for a one-year term.

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
19	Unit Drug 5s '53	80	79	80
1	U S Rub 5s '47	105¼	105¼	105¼
5	Utah Lt&Trac 5s '44	81½	81½	81½
7	Utah P & L 5s '44	83¾	83¾	83¾
7	Util P&L 5½s '47	50	50	50
11	Util P&L 5s '59	50	50	50
5	Vertient Sug 7s '42 ct	9½	9½	9½
1	Va El & Pow 4s '55A	109	109	109
9	Virginian Ry 3¾s '66	105¼	105¼	105¼
16	Wabash 2d 5s '39	29	29	29
9	Warner Bros 6s '39	72¾	72¾	72¾
1	Warren Fdry 5½s '41	35	35	35
3	Wash Ry & El 4s '61	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
1	Wash Wat Pow 5s '56	91	91	91
2	Westch Lt 3½s '67	102½	102½	102½
2	West Md 5½s '77A	91	91	91
1	Western Un 5s '51	64½	64½	64½
14	Western Un 5s '60	61	60½	60¾
3	Westvac Chem 4½s'66A	91½	90¾	91½
13	Wilson & Co 4s'55	97¼	97¼	97¼
1	Wis Cen 4s '49	13¾	13¾	13¾
1	Wis Cen 4s '49 ct	13¼	13¼	13¼
9	Youngst S&T 4s '61	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜

Foreign Bonds

21	Antioquia7s '45 D	6½	6½	6½
21	Argentine 4s '72 Feb	82¼	81¾	81¾
16	Argent

La Guardia Drafts Court Plea Against Costly County Budgets

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 15—The La Guardia Mayoralty is today preparing to take its case for a 1938 city budget that would eliminate costly county political sinecures to the Court of Appeals, following a second adverse ruling on its stand. The State's highest court will hear argument next Monday on the appeal by City Corporation Counsel William C. Chandler, who was first reversed by Supreme Court Justice John E. McGeehan and yesterday by a unanimous opinion of the Justices of the Appellate Division.

Mayor La Guardia, who made invalidation of the budget passed by Democratic majorities on the 1937 Boards of Estimate and Aldermen over his opposition last fall a major premise of his appeal for return to City Hall, received the Appellate Court's ruling as he did that of Justice McGeehan.

"If all the courts in the world sustain the old budget," he repeated, "it is still the most infamous budget ever foisted on the city. The $811,000 additional is entirely unnecessary, thrown away and will have to be taken out of useful and necessary city service."

Left Appeal Door Open

The unanimously adverse opinion specifically opened the door to appeal which it might have barred, extending a practice of this bench to permit litigation involving the City to go to the highest Court.

Action against the La Guardia budget, which the Mayor made first order of business of his second administration, had its inception in a suit by Edmond J. Dixon, a Municipal Court clerk, whose $4000 salary was cut to $3000 in the superseding city cost sheet.

The Mayor's contention in court to establish the first budget as invalid was based on a charter provision that a matter of this importance coming before the Board of Estimate for the first time requires 12 affirmative votes of the 16-vote body, whereas the total summoned for adoption was 10. Those voting in the negative were the Mayor and Borough President Raymond V. Ingersoll of Brooklyn, with Borough President Joseph A. Palma of Richmond not voting.

Budget Totals $589,980,567

Justice McGeehan's opinion, now upheld, dismissed this point, holding that a simple majority was enough to establish affirmation of a matter which had been before the Board several weeks, even though its consideration in the form of a resolution might have been first consideration.

The budget thus declared the legal one totals $589,980,567. The one with which the Mayor would supplant it and which he had no trouble in getting past his new Board of estimate with its anti-Tammany predominance is in the terms of his original executive budget submitted last September, less the increases and salary restorations voted by the Democratic majority of the old Board. It totals $589,152,051, and won the assent of the new City Council only after the Democrats, controlling half of this membership, won from the Mayor a pension proviso for the eliminated job-holders.

Pending final settlement in the Courts as to which is the valid budget, City Comptroller Joseph D. McGoldrick said his office would continue to disregard the invalidation of the Mayor's superseding budget.

Greenwich Village In Tokyo Amused By Actors' Escape

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO — Tokyo's "Greenwich Village" is amused. Japan's police are puzzled. Russia has two new citizens. And Yoshimasa Yoshida and Miss Yoshiko Okada—they are very, very pleased.

And all because of the 50th parallel of latitude.

That imaginary line crossed the island of Sakhalin. To the north is Russia, hostile to foreigners without visas. To the south is Japan, where Mr. Yoshida, a theater producer, and Miss Okada, an actress, lived in the artists' quarter of Tokyo—where the story of their exploit now is being told with a smile.

Japanese police suspected the couple of being Communist sympathizers. Mr. Yoshida had been arrested in 1932 and placed on probation—a suspected "Red." Their desire to be out of Japan, after the sweeping raids which put almost 400 Japanese radicals and liberals behind the bars in mid-December, is quite understandable.

So together they went to a small town in the southern, or Japanese part of Sakhalin, ostensibly for the New Year holidays. Leaving their baggage in the town, they worked their way toward the boundary which cuts the island.

But instead of trying to slip across the border, they entertained police officers, fed them delicacies, and their sleigh was even chaperoned by two policemen on skis for a "sight-seeing" tour of the regions near the border. When they were close enough to the Soviet territory, Mr. Yoshida and his companion dashed across, leaving Japan's crack police behind them.

Russian authorities questioned the fugitives, but, convinced that they were bona fide political refugees with Communist sympathies, they allowed them to pass through the border customs.

Recent reports say that Russia has notified Japan that the couple had ben taken from the island to the Siberian mainland, where they would be granted Russian citizenship.

Anti-Liquor Clause In California Deed Wins in High Court

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BEVERLY HILLS, Calif.—Denial by the California Supreme Court of a rehearing on its decision to enforce Beverly Hills deed restrictions against the sale of alcoholic beverages makes final the decision of Superior Court Judge Minor Moore. This is the opinion of Girard F. Baker, who with Henry F. Schaeffer, acted as counsel for Berkeley Hall School, winner of the case.

The case over which considerable interest was aroused here had been brought by a person who had purchased a piece of property from the non-profit educational foundation with the deed restriction and then had leased it to a restaurant selling liquor. The deed restriction called for reversion of the title of the property to the school in event of violation. The loser in the case had claimed that the only person who could demand enforcement of the restriction was the one who sold the property to the school in the first place—in this case a sub-dividing realtor. Counsel for the realtor made the rehearing application basing his case on the contention that the realty company alone had the right to enforce the restriction.

In denying this petition, however, the Supreme Court upheld the lower court decision awarding title to the school and judgment of $175 a month from Aug. 17, 1934, the date when the forfeiture took place. The judgment was based on the rental value of the property, according to Mr. Baker.

Twin City Trolleys Tied Up by Strike

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 15 (AP)—Minneapolis and St. Paul, the two largest cities in Minnesota, were without street car service today as the result of a walkout of operators.

Cessation of work by the carmen yesterday followed posting of an order by the Minneapolis Street Railway Company placing the Minnehaha-Fort Snelling line on a one-man basis, affecting 12 employees. Street car company buses in both cities also ceased to run. About 1,300 employees were made idle.

In Minneapolis, the situation was complicated by a strike of taxicab drivers, which began last Friday, while in St. Paul, cab drivers voted to remain at work.

In an effort to restore service, Mayor George E. Leach and other city officials conferred with D. J. Strause, president of the Twin City Rapid Transit Company, which operates the Minneapolis and St. Paul lines. The Mayor suggested that the company temporarily suspend its one-man order pending an investigation.

Postmaster Pay Bill

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (AP)—Fourth-class postmasters would become salaried employees of the Federal Government on July 1, 1939, under a bill introduced by Representative Forand (D) of Rhode Island. Their salaries would be equal to whatever they receive this year from their present sources, such as fees on money orders.

Zig-Zag Highways If Clamor Is Met

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (AP)—Several Representatives clamored yesterday for re-routing of proposed super-highways so the 100-foot pavements would pass through their districts.

When Representative Snyder (D), Pennsylvania, author of the proposal, produced a large map neatly cross-patched by three transcontinental highways and six roads running north and south, members came down into the well of the House to examine it.

One demanded that the central route should pass through Arkansas; a Democratic legislator from another state suggested that a Republican district be avoided.

Representative Snyder dodged the smiling remarks.

"You'll have to talk to the army engineers about that," he said.

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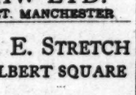
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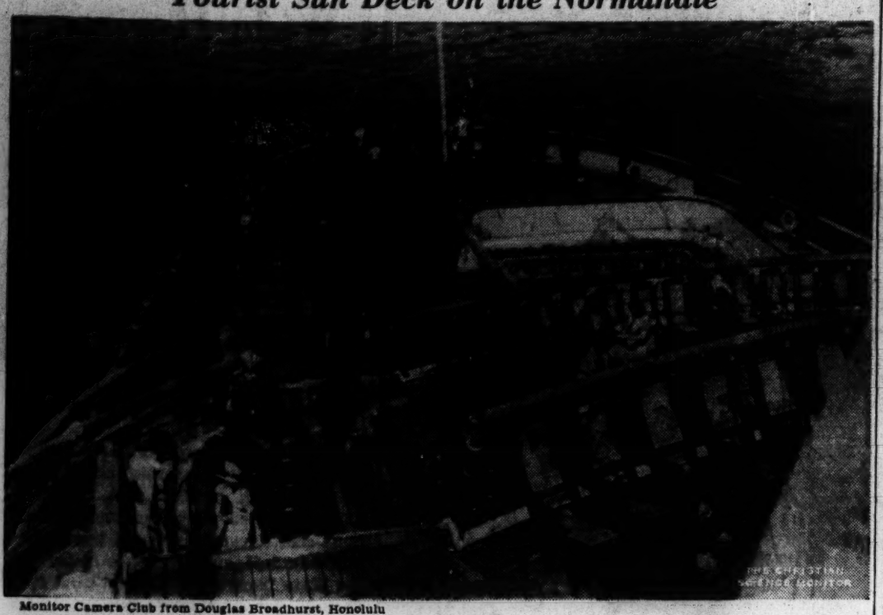
Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Tourist Sun Deck on the Normandie



Monitor Camera Club from Douglas Broadhurst, Honolulu

Lines About Leaders—117

By a Staff Artist

Paul Cézanne

(1839-1906)

A GREAT many years ago, a poor family left Cesena, in Italy.
They took the name of their native town and settled in France.
This humble name was destined to be known on both continents.
Eventually, one of its bearers would enrich the artistic world.
Paul Cézanne was born in the vivid sunshine of Aix-en-Provence.
His father had become a rich banker in the little capital.
At 14, he entered a fashionable college, where he met Zola.
All went well with the student until he won a prize in drawing.
"Can my son care for such trash?" the banker then mumbled.

* * *

AGAINST his will, Paul had to enter the local law school.
To make the task more interesting, he put the codes into verse.
But Zola now lived in Paris, and he wrote beckoning letters.
No longer able to check his son, the banker let him go his way.
In the city, Cézanne presented himself at the Beaux-Arts School.
"Work too extreme," stated the report of the examining board.
The Beaux-Arts had rejected him; but the Louvre could not.
And there he went, copying the great teachers of the past.

* * *

A REAL treat was to find somebody willing to sit for him.
Once he won the confidence of an interesting night-worker.
"I can't pose—I sleep during the day," explained the man.
"Well, then, I will go and paint you in bed," Cézanne answered.
And the new friend got out his best night cap for the event.
In 1866, the painter resolved to risk the official Salon.
He loaded two canvases onto a cart and set off to the Exhibit.
His arrival delighted the young, who bore him in triumphantly.
But with one glance the jury of experts dismissed the pictures.

* * *

THEN A few artists announced an exhibition of their own.
Painters of impressions, they called themselves "impressionists."
They did not pretend to be offering a new theory, a new school:
Their only aim was to paint with clear and joyous colors.
Cézanne happened to be invited to join these impressionists.
The whole exhibition encountered universal disapproval.
As for his own pictures, they created a tremendous uproar.
Unable to get a word of encouragement, he finally returned home.
At Aix, he immediately took to his easel with wild exuberance.
However, the same implacable loneliness soon reappeared.
Even among his own people Cézanne found himself a stranger.
Everyone believed that he had utterly failed as a painter.

* * *

WHEN the situation seemed hopeless, success suddenly came.
One day the artist had a portrait accepted at the Salon.
This proved more than a chance for him to be recognized.
In 1889, a picture of his was hung in the Universal Exhibition.
Why was it that Cézanne seemed the wildest of revolutionaries?
Because no painter had yet gone so far from academism.
His fundamental desire was to portray volume and density.
Yet to him the line was a secondary means of expression.
He used to model planes by juxtaposed touches of color.
He thus found himself alien to the teaching of his age.
But he restored the sense of form lost through impressionism.
And he gave the new generation a deeper idea of nature.

* * *

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Pierra
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Cycling Along the Sea

Monitor Camera Club from John Orlando Northcutt, Los Angeles

Sunbonnet Sue

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Daily Anecdote

Mozart's Gift

Mozart was once approached by a young man who besought him to show him how to compose music. The gentle Mozart expressed his appreciation, but suggested that the youth was too young to be thinking of such a serious occupation.

"But," said the youth, "I am much older than you were when you began to compose."

"Ah, yes," was the reply, "that is true. But, then, I did not ask anybody to show me how to compose."

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

["Hints for Solving Cryptograms" will be forwarded free on receipt of stamped, addressed envelope sent to Puzzlesmith, care of The Christian Science Monitor.]

Cryptogram

Another fairly easy cryptogram for today. It's a fact that—

TU ESDATUY BUC QTDC, FGC SHCISYC JCIKBU ISTKCK OSLG BN GTK NCCF S OTKFSULC FB-FSDTUY S GCTYGF BN FGICC GPUOICO SUO NBIFQ NCCF.

A Charade

Here's an old-timer by Sam Loyd, the famous puzzler. An 8-letter word is called for:

In fruitful field my FIRST they grew;
My busy NEXT there labored, too;
A hardy race my WHOLE you'll find;
To husbandry and peace inclined.

Letter Changing

A Boston reader shares an opportunity to change POST to GATE in 5 moves. Follow the usual rules.

An Explanation

On January 21st the following problem—fair enough arithmetically—but apparently erroneous technically—was published: "A certain kind of concrete contains twice as much sand as cement, and 5 times as much gravel as cement. How many cubic feet of each of these are there in 1,000 cubic yards of concrete." The answer, as published: "Cement, 3,375 cubic feet; sand, 6,750 cubic feet; gravel, 16,875 cubic feet." Several readers have pointed out that this is incorrect, as any concrete worker or engineer will testify. The reason is that gravel and sand contain voids, the sand filling in the voids in the gravel, and the cement filling in the voids in both the sand and the gravel. So it takes about 1,000 cubic yards, or 27,000 cubic feet, of gravel to make 1,000 cubic yards of concrete. Thanks, readers!

Fun With Antonyms

Tuesday—words and their antonyms to be paired:

1	exalt	disregard	
2	fail	recall	
3	kindle	degrade	1
4	abridge	emboss	
5	forget	abolish	
6	indent	extinguish	
7	accentuate	extend	
8	signify	contract	
9	magnify	succeed	
10	establish	indicate	

(Answers Appear On This Page)

Snow in Makebelieve Town

A Story for Children

The beautiful snow had been falling all night over Makebelieve Town. It had begun with a few flakes, and then more and more flakes, the afternoon before, so that John Perriwinkle and all the other children in Makebelieve Town had been greatly pleased and had hoped it would keep on all night so that perhaps there would be no school, and they could get out their sleds.

Their elders, who didn't go to school and had no sleds anyway, felt differently about it. Mr. Perriwinkle, for example, was in two minds. His business was clothing—P. P. Perriwinkle, Everything Anybody Ever Wears—and he knew that a good fall of snow would make trade in his Sporting Goods Department. On the other hand, he knew that more trade would make more work and what he liked best was just enough trade to keep him comfortably busy, with time enough between customers to read his newspaper. And what he liked least was being so busy he didn't have time to read his newspaper.

"Do you think, Father and Mother," said John Perriwinkle at supper, "that it will snow all night? And be snowing in the morning? And there won't be any school? And I can coast on my sled?"

"The paper says 'snow,'" said Mr. Perriwinkle. "It is sometimes mistaken. Whether there will be school depends on what Sam Sunflower thinks about it. Whether you may coast on your sled depends on what your mother thinks about it."

Makebelieve Town is one of those places where the fairies live when they are at home, and its only important difference between wherever you live yourself is that everything is very much smaller. Mr. and Mrs. Perriwinkle are about the size of a doll, not a large doll or the smallest doll but a middle-sized doll. And John is as much smaller than his parents as you are smaller than yours.

Makebelieve Town and others like it are hidden away in the deep woods, and that is why fairies have wings to fly with when they go any distance away, although they don't use them at home. When the snow falls over the woods it falls over Makebelieve Town, only it falls smaller. When it has snowed all night Makebelieve Town next morning is like a toy town after a severe toy snowstorm.

It snowed all night this time. The beautiful snow covered the roofs of Makebelieve Town. It filled the streets. It hid the fences. About midnight, Mayor Samuel S. Sunflower got out of bed in his pajamas, looked thoughtfully out of the window, and went downstairs to telephone the superintendent of the Makebelieve Town street department to get out the snowplow.

The superintendent of the street department reluctantly got out of his pajamas and into his clothes and got out the snowplow. The snow fell and the plow plowed, but the snow fell faster than the plow plowed.

When the sun rose, as of course it did though nobody could see it, the snow was still falling and the

They Got Out Their Sleds

plow plowing, and when Mayor Sunflower rose some time later the snow was still falling and the plow plowing. He looked out of the window and so did his wife.

"This is no day, Sarah," said Mayor Sunflower, "for the little ones to go to school."

"I think not, Samuel," said Mrs. Sunflower.

"I will telephone the fire department to blow the no-school signal," said the Mayor.

"I would," said his wife.

A few minutes later John Perriwinkle and all the other children in Makebelieve Town knew that there would be no school. And then the snow stopped and they got out their sleds.

In Lighter Vein

Two Kinds?

"Did you get many lovely Christmas presents?"

"Yes—and some from my husband's people, too!"

More Important

A gentleman who wanted Swift to dine with him, said: "I will send you my bill of fare."

Swift replied, "Send me your bill of company."

Hear No Evil

A gossip, after babbling something to Sheridan, said: "Sir, I fear I have been intruding on your attention."

"No, no," replied Sheridan; "I have not been listening."

Somesense Rhymes

"Reforestation must take place,"
So says the scientist who searches.
For plans to aid the human race,
How about more hickories and birches?

Just Like the Others

Smyther (at lunch): "I wonder what our new cook will be like?"

Mrs. Smyther: "Oh, nothing unusual. She left us this morning!"

Whoa!

A lawyer, being interrupted, said: "I will speak, sir, as long as I please."

"You have spoken longer than you please," was the opponent's smiling retort.

Aha!

Moliere was asked why in some countries the King may assume the crown when 14 years old, but cannot marry until he is 18.

"Because it is more difficult to rule a wife than a kingdom," was the reply.

Shrewd

The big business man, who had never been known to get the worst of a deal, leaned back in his chair.

"So you want to marry my daughter, eh?" he asked the young man who stood by the fireplace. "Well, tell me this. Could you lend me £1000 at once, without security?"

The young man lost no time in replying:

"Yes, sir," he said. "I could—but I wouldn't."

"Good," replied the delighted business man. "Certainly you shall marry my Jane. I'd trust her with any man who showed a spirit like that."—Montreal Star.

Brevities

Drum Major: You are much more apt to skin yourself in sliding down than in climbing up.

Fisher Plant Life: A good way to improve the monotony of any job is to think up ways of improving it.

Passing Show: No matter how much we spend on our Navy, it is always inadequate. Sometimes we almost feel like asking, "What did you do with that billion we gave you last Saturday?"

Brubaker in the New Yorker: The Republican committee on program includes Hoover and Dawes but not Landon and Knox. So the G. O. P. will march forward to victory under the principles of the defeat-before-last.

Jest a Minute

Truth in Advertising!

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

After Many Days

London

Many years ago a young Welsh woman joined a wealthy friend in organizing a hostel for young girls who were employed in London. She worked for a number of years without any adequate remuneration, but felt amply repaid by the gratitude of the girls and their mothers, for in those days there were very few protective institutions of this kind in England.

When the hostel became self-supporting, this worker felt free to return to her native country to marry and arrange her own life.

The time arrived when her only daughter was grown to woman's estate and wished to train for a specialized work. She was offered a post in London which would enable her to do this; but it meant leaving home—leaving mother and everyone else she knew.

Her mother was rather dubious about letting the girl find her own rooms and companions in far-off London; but when she learned that the hostel still flourished and that an old friend was manageress, she was able to make known to her the position. This worker was very glad of the opportunity to help, and welcomed the daughter into the home and promised to take care of her.

The little mother in Wales was very happy about this, for she knew that her child would be wisely guided and protected by the organization which she herself had been so largely instrumental in forming for this very purpose.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Letter and Number

Each guest is furnished with pencil and paper. The first player begins by calling aloud any letter in the alphabet. The player next on his right calls out a number between two and seven.

Then everyone attempts to write all the words beginning with the designated letter, and having the same number of letters as the number called.

After two minutes, every one stops. Another letter and number are selected by the third and fourth players respectively. The game continues until every one has had a chance to choose both a letter and a number.

The player having the largest correct list wins. Be sure to have a dictionary handy.—Anita G., Denver.

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

A Realtor's Camera

A real estate broker here puts his camera into practical as well as pleasurable use. He flashes stereopticon slides of houses for sale upon an office screen, and this saves both the broker and the prospect much time and money.

The real estate broker drives the customer only to the houses which interest him.

The broker takes pictures for other agents, also; and this service pays his own expenses. This appears to be a case of "A dollar saved is a dollar earned."—M. H. H., Long Beach, Calif.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: In walking one mile, the average person raises each of his feet a distance totaling a height of three hundred and forty feet.

A Charade: Peas Ants—Peasants.

Letter Changing: Post, past, part, pare, pate, gate.

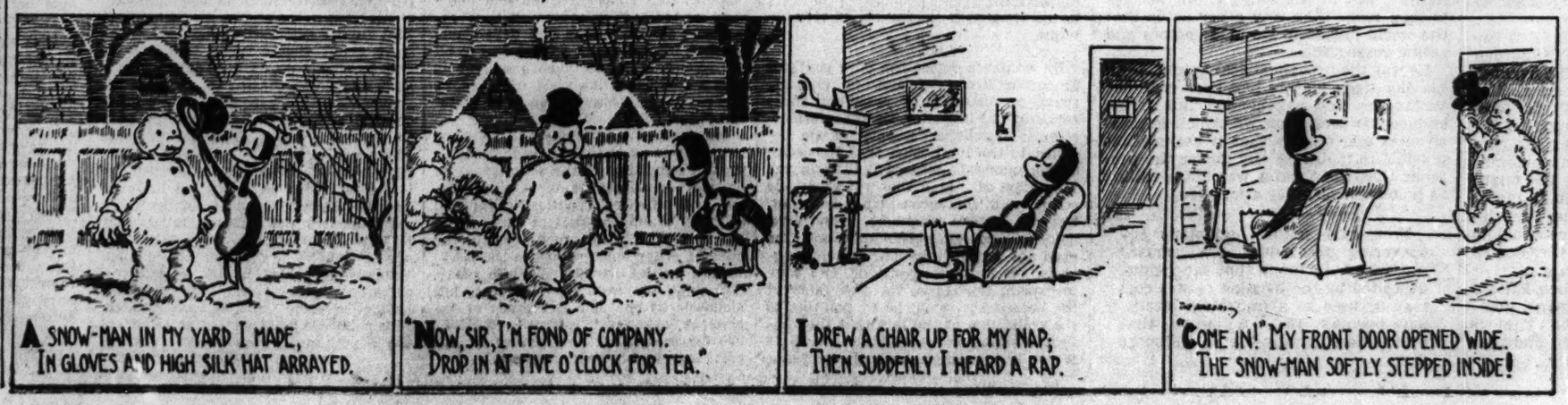
Fun With Antonyms: Exalt—degrade; fail—succeed; kindle—extinguish; abridge—extend; forget—recall; indent—emboss; accentuate—disregard; signify—indicate; magnify—contract; establish—abolish.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Invisible Glass? Invisible Clubhouse?*

By Le Pelley

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Man of Snow*

By The Hagers



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Toward Free Prices Again

BILLS for repeal of the Miller-Tydings Price Maintenance Act have been introduced both in the Senate and the House of Representatives. Inasmuch as that act won its way into law by being attached as a rider and virtually without debate to the District of Columbia appropriation bill, it would be highly appropriate now that by means of the repeal bills the subject should be called back into Congress for the discussion it deserves.

In assisting manufacturers to establish by contract a price below which their product shall not be sold, this statute tends to freeze out of the whole field of wholesale and retail distribution that element of competition toward which consumers look to enforce efficiency in merchandising. If anything the American consumer is more concerned to reduce costs in distribution than in manufacturing, for it is in distribution that apparently the greatest waste and stoppage has taken place.

The resale price maintenance program runs directly counter to the lower price policy of the Administration and the anti-monopoly aims upon which both parties agree. The Federal Trade Commission recognized this in its opposition to the measure and so did President Roosevelt in his reluctance to sign it. Advocates of the statute argue that it is for the preservation of competition by keeping thousands of small dealers in the field against the chains and larger distributors; but if after they are kept in the field there is no competition among them, where is the advantage to the consumer?

Figures seem to show that independent retailers have not fared so badly as one might suppose in competition with the chains. They did 65 per cent of the business in 1935 as compared to 64 per cent in 1929. If now they league with certain manufacturers to keep up prices on nationally advertised brands, the result may easily be to turn the consumer's favor toward less expensive private brands of local or chain stores or else to stimulate distribution by consumers' co-operatives.

After all the trouble is largely that sponsors of the resale price laws, state and federal, have used a cannon to try to shoot a rabbit. The rabbit is the "loss leader"—the practice of selling an article below cost to attract customers—which has nibbled quite a few cabbages in the retail field. But the loss leader can be banned by preventing sales below cost without giving the manufacturer carte blanche to say how much above cost the retail price shall be. The recoil will be less if the hunters use a weapon more in keeping with the size of their game.

Probably the best way to get a law suited to the situation will be to repeal the Miller-Tydings Act and start afresh with full deliberation.

Wrong Reason

THERE may be a good reason for the United States to reject the proposal, put forward in Congress and in London, for further discussion of navies. But certainly the reason reportedly given by Senator Pittman is not it. Declaring that to talk about limits on naval building would be a sign of weakness is no evidence of strength in the case for a bigger navy.

It does not improve the impression created by the response in Washington to the Japanese note. Japan answered that she could not divulge her naval plans, but that they were "non-aggressive" and that she would be glad to discuss "fair quantitative limitation." And a spokesman of the Tokyo Foreign Office said that Japan might respond to unofficial—and presumably less peremptory—requests for information. But in Washington the only official response was a determination to hold Japan responsible for a naval program announced before Tokyo was questioned.

Now Japan may be responsible to the extent that in 1936 she refused to accept the inferior naval ratio offered by Great Britain and the United States. Certainly too her drive in China and her alliance with Germany and Italy must be taken into account in any consideration of why a new naval race is under way. But if the present American program is made to hinge on lack of information about bigger ships Japan is supposed to be building then it needs stronger support. And refusal to reopen the question of limitation on the grounds that to do so would be a confession of fear is surely no support.

What might justify such refusal is the probability that Japan, despite the burden of the Chinese war, would still demand parity with Britain and America. And parity is sought in Tokyo partly for face, but chiefly to insure a free hand in the Far East. Japan, confronted by the possibility of a British-American combination, already tacit, fears that she might be forced to surrender gains in China as she was in 1895 and 1905. If her first demand is still parity a conference would do little good, for Britain and the United States are still unwilling to grant it.

The real question is whether Britain and America will concede Japan's dominance in the Eastern Pacific. That is what all the talk is really about and that is what should be frankly decided.

That "Fifty-Cent Feeling"

FRESH and earthy as the soil Vermont's nurseryman Governor likes to work in is his Lincoln Day advice to the Republican Party. The outlook for his party may be brighter than Governor Aiken indicated in his speech to the National Republican Club in New York. But to thousands of Republicans and scores of independents this voice from Vermont carries a basically more hopeful appeal than any that has been raised in recent months.

Governor Aiken hits the mark both in feeling and philosophy. In feeling he would turn his party back to Lincoln. He objects to the banker-broker-lawyer majority on the national Program Committee. He wants party leaders to win the people's trust by knowing the people as Lincoln did. He declares it would do no good for the Republicans to have fifty-cent Lincoln Day dinners if "the fifty-cent feeling is not in the hearts of the Republicans participating."

As to philosophy, Vermont's Governor says that to preserve states rights he has had to fight both public utilities and the Federal Government. As a nurseryman Governor Aiken knows that hemlocks can grow into giant trees or be kept trimmed in a hedge. As a political leader he insists that there is a difference between federal leadership and federal domination. He would resist domination but he recognizes that leadership need not grow into domination.

This man of the soil is no doctrinaire, he makes essential distinctions. He thinks there can be social reform and federal leadership without collectivization and he asks his party's leaders to stop theorizing, stop crying "Fascist" or worrying about "Reds." He asks them to come down to earth. Best of all he asks them to stop hating. This kind of thinking comes nearer to the Lincoln leadership than anything recently manifested in Republican ranks.

Poor Tactics

"NOT only the rules but the shrewd tactics of warfare are exploded every time an air bomb shatters the frail edifice of a civilian's home." This is a layman's opinion, expressed in a Monitor editorial on the bombing of Barcelona by Spanish Insurgent planes and the reprisal by Government bombers against Seville. Now it is reported in Washington that studies of air raids against civilians have been under way for three years by strategists of the United States General Staff and the Air Corps, with the result that the American Army has barred bombings of civilians.

Not for humane reasons have these professionally-minded students turned in their opinions against air warfare on non-combatants, but because they consider such warfare as tactically futile. Neither in Ethiopia, Spain nor China have the raids affected civilian morale sufficiently to weaken the positions of the peoples' leaders, the strategists have found.

But it is possible to go farther than this. Air bombing of non-combatants actually rallies the sentiment of civilians to the cause for which their government is fighting. If they had any doubts as to the villainous character of their government's enemy, any questions about their government's propaganda, these murderous assaults on their homes, churches and schools answer them indisputably. Air bombings of civilians are indeed poor tactics, as war itself, of which they are one manifestation, is poor tactics for the accomplishment of the aims which every warring government professes.

Honors and Histrionics

THE great dramatic masque with which London is celebrating the centenary of Sir Henry Irving finds an impressive roll of theatrical knights upon whose assistance it might draw. In addition to Sir John Martin-Harvey, who learned his technique from Irving, there are Sir Seymour Hicks, Sir Cedric Hardwicke, and Sir Barry Jackson. Three of these men cannot be said to have got either their acting or their style of production from Irving. But it is certain that from him they derived their titles.

Irving was by no means the first of the great English actors. Conservative critics are more likely to consider him the last. But this, too, would be unjust. In the days of Shakespeare there was Burbage, for whom the part of Hamlet was written. In the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries there were Garrick and Kean, whose reputation is fully worthy of ranking with Sir Henry's. But in one sense, Irving accomplished more than any other actor that the world has seen. He made actors and acting respectable.

He was the first theatrical knight. Until his day stage players had been regarded as "rogues and vagabonds." But Irving endued his profession with such impressiveness and dignity that it became impossible to maintain any longer the pretence that the theater was not a calling as honorable as other arts.

NOW THAT natural scientists endeavoring to reduce the smoke nuisance have found that the residue deposited by the burning of soft coal may be used as a smokeless, steady, long-burning fuel, it seems that where there's smoke there's still more fire.

Victoria the Woman

Book News of the Day

HAVING no very high regard for *Queen* Victoria, of whom a distinguished lawyer has said that she had not the faintest idea of the limits of constitutional sovereignty, one opened FURTHER LETTERS OF QUEEN VICTORIA, edited by Hector Bolitho (London: Thornton Butterworth. 15s.) with mixed feelings. Were we to have some more letters of the kind Mr. Guedalla has published, showing the sad relations between her and her Liberal ministers?

But no. These letters are, in the main, not by Victoria the Queen but by Victoria the woman—a very different and much more lovable person. Apart from a few sentences here and there—"The Queen will not give her consent to the evacuation of Egypt" and the like—these are personal letters to personal friends of the Prussian Royal family, and specially to the Empress Augusta. Two hundred are preserved in the Prussian archives at Charlottenburg, and Mr. Bolitho has made a selection the interest of which can hardly be exaggerated. They extend over half a century, from 1841 to 1890, when Augusta passed on.

* * *

Written in German, and translated into English, they lack of course some of the piquancy of her other letters: the italics for every tenth word, the naïve phrases. But there is vitality in them all, and plenty of human feeling. Her first impression of the Empress Eugénie is that she is not beautiful, but pretty, passionate and wild; her later opinions are different. The declaration of war on Russia in 1854 is "very dignified."

She lectures King Frederick William on his treatment of his nephew, afterwards the unfortunate Emperor Frederick—treatment remarkably similar to Victoria's own dealings with the Prince of Wales. She cannot pity her son Leopold in his illness, for he has disobeyed the doctors. She thinks Prince Frederick Charles "rather queer."

* * *

But the chief interest of the book is in its intense and steadily increasing pathos. All royalties are lonely, but she was lonelier than most. With her eldest son she was not on good terms, and her eldest daughter was living a miserable life in Germany, with Bismarck malignantly watching every step and distorting every word.

The splendors of the Diamond Jubilee of 1897 she enjoyed in a fashion, but the consolation must have been slight. She passed on in the middle of the Boer War, not knowing how it would end. "What you say," she had written long before to Augusta, "about my isolation due to my lofty station, and how, for that very reason, my losses are doubly, or rather a thousand times heavier, is too true."

E. E. K.

A New "Balance" of Power

Winter Comes to a Violin Village

THERE is an aura of romance about any community which refuses to bow to the exigencies of the modern age. Such a community is Mittenwald, high in the Bavarian Alps, within a rifle shot of the Austrian frontier. For almost three centuries this lofty picture-book village, surrounded by forests of white pine and maple, overshadowed by the imposing peak of the Wetterstein and the tremendous massif of the Karwendel, has devoted itself to the making of the violin, most personal and melodious of instruments. It does so to this day, although beset by conditions which might well have caused it to "fold up" years ago. Winter has come to Mittenwald but not the winter of discontent or discouragement. A saving philosophy seems to have settled upon this alpine hamlet, causing it to appear not a martyr to the age of machines but a village apart from the herd, destined to survive as long as music itself shall survive.

On a crisp January day when snow creaked and crunched under feet, when more snow was "in the air" despite the brilliant sunshine, I made my way from Munich through Garmisch-Partenkirchen, double-starred center of snow sports, to the violin village which was my goal.

* * *

In the palmy days before the machine invaded even so intimate a craft as violin making this village built ten thousand violins a year. Today it fashions but three hundred a year and finds the selling of even this limited number a matter of some difficulty. America has always been Mittenwald's chief market but nowadays, as I was told by the director, Czechoslovakia is flooding this market with machine-made fiddles. (He tried gallantly to keep the sneer from his tone.) Many of its cheaper "lines" that country sells for not much over a dollar. The United States, I was told, imposes a flat one-dollar customs duty per instrument plus ad valorem charges that actually make the duty more than the original price of the violin but still the flood rolls in. Mittenwald cannot possibly compete with such production methods and takes refuge in quality work, each of the few instruments being slowly and lovingly produced by a man who is master of his craft, taking as much pride in each new creation as a painter in his new canvas.

The materials of this craft are grown profusely by nature all about Mittenwald, white pine for the tops, maple for the sides and the neck. Only the ebony for the pegs must be imported. The pine is of wonderful quality. Dried in storage sheds for at least fifteen years, preferably thirty or forty, it develops a timbre that is unsurpassed for its vibrant and sustained ring. I tapped this wood repeatedly with a little hammer, and even with my forefinger, producing a sound like that of a distant bell heard from the mountains above a somnolent valley. It must inspire the craftsmen of Mittenwald to be surrounded by abundant forest wood imbued with nature's own clear voice.

* * *

I called on several of the violin makers in their own workshops, which is to say in their own homes, the violins being almost like children of the family. They talked to me, as to any stranger whose interest is sincere, with a warm enthusiasm that was wonderful to behold. "Strads," explained one of them, by name Johann Reiter, "have a vigorous tone, energisch," and he picked one of his own quasi-Strads from its shelf and played a few bars. "Guarneri too are strong of tone but Amatis are as soft as flutes and Stainers still softer. Here, my friend, try these two yourself," and to my astonishment he handed me an instrument of the Stainer type and indicated also the Strad he had just been playing. I was amazed at the simplicity of his trust in me and at his assumption that anyone sufficiently interested to inquire about violins would naturally be able to play. I do, as it happens, play a little and I was thrilled to try these instruments of his, executing (the word is correct) a Thuringian folk tune on each to see the striking difference in tone. "Sehr gut gemacht," said Herr Reiter with pleasant mendacity and then we talked at length about the art he loved and the changes that have befallen it.

I think it is not sufficient to say that Mittenwald, its head unbowed, is captain of its fate. The village has gained, through buffetings of ill fortune, an artistic serenity which long-continued prosperity would probably have vitiated. This calmness amid its winter of adversity is perhaps its greatest charm today.

SYDNEY A. CLARK

North . . South . . East . . West

Mr. White

By Frank L. Perrin

FOR some reason the caption, "Mr. White," does not serve just the purpose or function desired. It leaves the reader groping in needless uncertainty regarding the subject to be considered or the person or personality to be appraised. And still, one would not, as when speaking or writing of Washington, assume that a reference simply to White would set both writer and reader on the right track. We do not often designate the first President by employing the title Mister. Certainly we do not refer to him as Mr. George Washington. Apparently we form our own habits and adopt sometimes unexplainable ways in formulating our lexicons.

Many years ago, computed by the flexible standards which classify events of our busy times, I read in then current issues of newspapers published in the Middle West, simultaneous reprints of an editorial entitled "What's the Matter With Kansas?" It was written, it afterward was announced, by the then more or less youthful and quite unknown editor and proprietor of the Emporia Gazette. Emporia was not much better known a hundred miles from the Kansas state boundaries in those days than was the struggling newspaper, the Gazette. But both were probably better known than William Allen White, the editor. It is this erudite, suave and courageous gentleman who is referred to in the more or less nondescript caption. He is not "Mr. White" at all to those who know him only by reputation. To those who claim and are accorded a familiar relationship in Emporia and among members of the craft he has aided in distinguishing, he is "Bill" White.

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By whatever device the once youthful Emporian keeps account of elapsing years, or distances or recurring anniversaries, the indicator, we are informed, recently registered "seventy." I am inclined to the impression that the word, or the numerals, mean but little in the estimation of a man who will always be young, and courageous, and confident. But the editor's neighbors, everywhere, made the occasion a memorable one. One need not wonder why. The reason is obvious, the impulse irresistible. If I were to explain the reason for observance of the occasion it would be by pointing to the realization of the fact that the gentleman, William Allen White, or "Bill" White, has continued through the years, and still continues, to grow and keep in step with, or a step in advance of things about him. He appraises men and affairs, and human experiences from a convenient tower which he himself has erected, not too far above the current of events around and about him and around and about all of us.

As we stop a moment to appraise and measure this rare quality we realize that to possess it and employ it one must be both wise and tactful. The pedagogic tendency is abortive and fatal to the end desired and the aim intended. The true leader does not send those whom he seeks to advise into regions and upon exploits which he has not explored or into which he would not dare or care to venture. From a self-created vantage point the observer too often is misled and falsely inspired by what he believes he sees, or too greatly discouraged by an alarming mirage. There are false alarms and portents, just as there are chimerical rainbows conceived by faulty human vision.

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In the fifty years of the Emporia editor's service many false prophets have arisen who have captured the fancy and gained the loyalty of subservient newspaper editors and public leaders. I would not presume to acquit William Allen White entirely. He has not been, at all times, immune from prevailing political and economic isms. Few of us are. The new appeals. A shorter way out is sought, only when we believe the tried and known way is too long or too tedious. But as a sympathetic companion along the way observes the Emporian trend and tendency of today it is concluded that experience still is a true and dependable teacher. Liberalism, in politics and in all our affairs, is not so much a solvent as it is a stimulant, like yeast in bread, or like pepper in otherwise placid or tasteless dishes.

Our distinguished friend and neighbor has not told us, but there are indications that at some time in the recent past he has had some slight argument with aspiring and ambitious political chefs and caterers. It may be that at times there has been a little too much yeast in the biscuits, or too much pepper in the pot.

Thus we, his friends, find him today, not older as years are measured, but mellowed by the sun and winds of experience, chastened, softened, confident in the possession of the love of his brothers and fellows everywhere.

The Wide Horizon

Boycott for Peace?

By Livingston Hartley

JAPAN'S assault on China, with its toll of human suffering, its disregard of treaty engagements, and its ruthless bombings of innocent civilians, undefended cities and an American warship, has produced an undercurrent of strong feeling among the American people. This feeling has given rise to a growing popular movement to boycott Japanese goods, which has succeeded already in clearing them from the counters of some of the country's great chain stores.

Such a boycott has its critics as well as its proponents. The former condemn it on three main grounds: first, that it is an uncontrolled "mob" movement which must create friction between the United States and Japan, and hence embarrass the State Department; second, that it is harmful to American industry; third, that it will not fulfill its desired purpose.

The first objection appears to stand on a somewhat shaky foundation. Popular boycotts have been practiced on several occasions in recent years. Although they may produce inter-governmental friction, such potential friction could not begin to compare with that already created by the official actions of Japan. The American Government, in any case, cannot be held responsible for the individual purchases its citizens make or refuse to make.

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The boycott may prove in practice more helpful than embarrassing to the State Department. The department is usually impeded in its efforts to safeguard American interests by fear of public opposition to policies most appropriate for their protection. If letters and telegrams, editorials, and the opinions of prominent individuals in and out of Congress can exert the influence they do upon its policies, concrete public action in the form of a boycott should furnish convincing evidence of strong support for a firm attitude on the Far Eastern issue.

The objection that the boycott will hurt American industry is more valid. The Japanese market, which ranks third among American export markets, must inevitably shrink if American imports from Japan are largely curtailed.

The more immediate effect upon American industries engaged in processing Japanese products such as silk, which employ normally more than 100,000 workers, is also stressed. But here it must be borne in mind that a boycott of silk might actually result in more benefit than damage to American production as a whole, by creating a new, and to some extent permanent, demand for home-grown products such as cotton.

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The effect of the boycott on Japan will depend, of course, upon how widely it is adopted. Since the American people buy one quarter of Japanese exports, a hundred per cent boycott might even stop her advance in China by throwing her already strained national economy completely out of gear. If the movement is only partially successful, it can hardly be expected to halt her war machine by itself in the next few months.

But we have to look a long way beyond next spring or summer in the Far East, since it is the later stages of Japan's expensive program which spell danger for America. Her war with China may remain a duel to the end, whereas a subsequent attack on Russia or Britain might involve her Fascist partners also, and so set off a world conflagration.

Even a partially successful boycott can serve a valuable purpose here, by weakening Japan's economic foundation for further aggression, and by creating among her people widespread opposition to the ambitions of her militarists. The greater the national cost of her assault upon China, the more probable that some form of compromise settlement will ultimately be reached, and the less likely a subsequent attack on a European power.

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The boycott movement in America can concentrate most easily upon women's silk hosiery, which accounted in 1936 for over 35 per cent of Japan's total exports of silk and some 5.6 per cent of her total exports of all commodities. These proportions are actually more vital than the figures suggest, since silk is the mainstay of one third of her agricultural families and her only major export which nets her a full return in foreign exchange. The reaction of American women toward boycotting silk stockings might, for these reasons, exert a powerful, braking influence upon existing Japanese policies which threaten eventually to plunge the world into war.

It is pertinent here to note the following relationship between the individual purchase of silk hosiery and the flow of foreign exchange into bullets and bombs in Japan:

Every pair of silk stockings an American woman buys provides Japan with enough exchange for four new rounds for a machine gun; when a group of women have bought ten dozen pairs, they have given Japan the means to make another aerial bomb

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[Another view of boycotts will appear in this column tomorrow.]